

Miall
18 Bouverie Street
THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 942.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

THE REV. JOHN HOWARD HINTON,
M.A., will preach at
BARNBURY HALL, ISLINGTON,
On SUNDAYS, Nov. 22nd and 29th.
Morning at Eleven, Evening at Half-past Six.

PARIS CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,
23, RUE ROYALE, NEAR THE MADELEINE.
Divine Service, Lord's Day, 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday Evenings at 7.30 p.m.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS received by
ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.
Congregational Library.

COLLEGE-STREET CHAPEL,
NORTHAMPTON.
OPENING SERVICES.

On THURSDAY, November 26th, 1863, TWO SERMONS will be preached; that in the Morning at Eleven o'clock, by the Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS, of Regent's-park; and that in the Evening at Six o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A., of London.

A PUBLIC DINNER will be provided at the Swan Inn, Dergate, at One o'clock. Tickets, 2s. each.

A PUBLIC TEA will be provided in the Corn Exchange Hall, at Half-past Four o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each.

TRAINS.—From Market Harborough arrive at 10.40 a.m., and leave 7.50 p.m.; from Peterborough, arrive 10.42 a.m., and leave 7.50 p.m.

On the SUNDAY following, November 29th, TWO SERMONS will be preached; in the Morning at a Quarter to Eleven, and in the Evening at a Quarter-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. J. P. MURSELL, of Leicester.

On MONDAY, November 30th, A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at Six o'clock, when Addresses will be delivered by various Ministers and Friends.

The Rev. J. T. BROWN will preside.
Collections will be made in Aid of the Building Fund.

ABBAY-ROAD CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.

A BAZAAR for the SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES will be held at the EYRE ARMS, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of DECEMBER next, in AID of the BUILDING FUND of the above Chapel.

Patronesses:
Lady PETO, Mrs. LUSH,
Lady HAVELOCK, Mrs. HEAD,
Madame BUNSEN, Mrs. Dr. ANGUS.

The Bazaar will be Opened with an ADDRESS by the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, at Eleven o'clock, on the 1st December, and Closed at Six o'clock the same day, in consequence of the Room having been let for a Lecture; but will be Reopened on the 2nd and 3rd December, at Twelve o'clock a.m., until Ten o'clock p.m.

It was intended to have holden the Bazaar in the School-room, but the Builder not having kept his promise, which will be overdue one month, we were compelled to hire the above rooms, thus we fear reducing the amount we had hoped to realise from the proceeds of the Sale. Friends, keep us with your Contributions; however small, they will be thankfully received by Mr. J. C. BOWSER, Hon. Sec., 1, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood; or any of the Committee.

J. C. BOWSER, Hon. Sec.

APPEAL on BEHALF of the POOR and AFFLICTED WIDOWS of the MINISTERS of the THREE DENOMINATIONS.

The MANAGERS of the WIDOWS' FUND regret that they shall be compelled to give only diminished relief to new cases of distress, however urgent, unless they receive additional public support. At present, they give Annual Grants to 262 cases, and to the amount of 2,570*l.* They trust that this Appeal will meet with a liberal and prompt response from those who sympathise with Christian Widows in their affliction.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Wm. Edwards, Esq., 67, St. Paul's, London, E.C.; by Messrs. Olding and Co., 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.; by Mr. C. T. Jones, Secretary, Chamber of London, Guildhall, E.C.; and by Mr. Charles Gordelier, Collector, 13, Stepney-green, E.

CHARLES THEODORE JONES, Secretary.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.

The Board of this Asylum have the pleasure to announce that a generous friend, who wishes to be anonymous, has offered the handsome sum of 1,500 Guineas towards the removal of the debt on the building, on the condition that 2,000 Guineas more be subscribed towards the same object within a limited period. The Board, therefore, very earnestly and respectfully solicit the aid of the friends of this charity, to enable them at once to accept this noble offer.

* * Fifteen Children (Nine Boys and Six Girls) will be elected on Monday, 18th January, 1864.

THOMAS W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.
All communications, &c., to be addressed to Mr. George Standcliff, Secretary, at the Office, 10, Poultry, E.C.

HARMONIUMS for CHAPELS and PRIVATE USE.—Ministers, Deacons, and the Public, are invited to inspect the NEW HARMONIUMS, now greatly patronised on account of their organ-like quality of tone, at G. CARR'S First-floor, 77, Cheapside. Several Second-hand Instruments by Alexandre, &c., very cheap.

P O L Y T E C H N I C .

Patron: His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

Professor Pepper's adaptation of the original and most startling Ghost Illusion of Henry Dicks, Esq., C.E., in three scenes. First Scene—Reading from Dickens's "Haunted Man," and appearance of the Ghost and Spectre of the Sister. Second Scene—The Artist's Studio—the ghostly visitor in the form of a rival artist—the Ghost drinking a glass of water! (this illusion must be seen to be believed)—the living being enveloped by the Spectre. Third Scene—The Reading of the Love Letter, and mysterious arrival of the little Postman "Cupid." Engagement of Madlle. Cavalho, for her new Vocal, Organophonic, and Ventriloquist Entertainments. Herr Susman's remarkable Imitations of Birds and Animals. In consequence of numerous inquiries the Opera of "Der Freischutz" is reproduced. Open Twelve to Five and Seven to Ten o'clock.

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

In consequence of the immediate Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, the Committee have been compelled to REMOVE their OFFICES to 100, FLEET-STREET, where all communications are to be addressed.—By order of the Committee,

HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.
Office—100, Fleet-street, E.C.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET.

This Institution is still the only Hospital in the Metropolis specially set apart for the Reception of Sick Children.

FUNDS are urgently needed for its support.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

October, 1863.

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Address, "Alpha," Post-office, Evesham, Worcestershire.

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A YOUNG LADY desires, after the

Christmas Vacation, to ENTER a SCHOOL as ENGLISH TEACHER. She could undertake Music and French to beginners. Taste, and not necessity, prompts this Advertisement.

Address, M., at the Misses Miall, Lansdowne House, Leicester, to whom references are kindly permitted.

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Terms and particulars to be addressed to A. Z., care of Mr. John Every, ironfounder, Lewes.

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Good House and Grounds near the Railway.
Referees:—E. Miall, Esq.; Isaac Taylor, Esq.; Rev. W. Robinson, Cambridge; Rev. A. C. Thomas, Islington; Miss Eisdell, Epsom, &c.

THE REV. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B.,
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For further particulars, apply to the Rev. W. Kirkus, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.

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A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

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Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH.

Assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare Youths for Commercial pursuits; and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by Pupils from this school, and attention is requested to the specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace.

* * References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev. I. Duxsey, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and Parents in all the midland counties.

Terms low and inclusive. Prospectus, with sketch of Premises, on application.

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Parkstone, near Poole, Dorsetshire, three miles from Bournemouth.

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The Educational Training in this Establishment is thorough, comprehensive, and discriminating. Pupils are prepared for Commercial or Professional life, and (if required) for the Middle Class Examinations and Matriculation for the London University.

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COALS.—Best Sunderland, 25*s.*; Newcastle

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All useful information supplied on application to any of the Agents, or to

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It requires simply to be boiled with milk for five minutes, and taken with sugar. Being very wholesome and of easy digestibility, it is a favourite

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The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. A single bottle will suffice, price one guinea; half bottles, 10s. 6d. Testimonials from artists of the highest order and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected on application.

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PRELITICAL SECTARIANISM.

THE Bishop of Oxford held last week a triennial visitation of the clergy of his diocese at Aylesbury, on which occasion, in conformity with custom, he read to them an episcopal charge. A report of it, evidently much abbreviated (for the delivery of it occupied, the reporter tells us, upwards of three hours), appeared in the *Times* of Friday last. It is clear that less than two columns of that journal, to which space the report is restricted, even when filled with an unbroken mass of small type, could only have contained an outline of the Bishop's discourse, and it would be unfair, therefore, to hold him responsible for the impressions which his utterances, severed from their connecting links, and, for aught we can tell, their explanatory or qualifying adjuncts, make upon our minds. But, if we get from the *Times* a correct notion of the drift of the charge, as we are warranted by the character of that journal in assuming, at least for the present, we can only express our unfeigned regret that gifts of so high an order as those vouchsafed to Dr. Wilberforce should be perverted, unconsciously we have no doubt, to such narrow, sectarian, and mischievous ends. We are often enough reminded of the condemnation under which, in the sphere of political activity, they bring themselves who

To party give up what was meant for mankind, but we are at a loss to recollect a single instance in which this offence has been so flagrant *quoad temporalia*, as in the Bishop's charge it is obtruded *quoad spiritualia*.

We are not going to quarrel with the Bishop in the name of Dissent. He will do that no harm by his high-handed and exclusive sacerdotal assumptions. The reaction of common sense, and of that larger sense of justice, not to say charity, which Christianity inspires, which invariably follows any extraordinary outbreak of priestly arrogance, more than suffices to dispose us to calm indifference in relation to the unseemly display. The "rare harmony and brotherly concord among both the clergy and the laity" upon which the Bishop congratulates his hearers, may be more conspicuous in his diocese than elsewhere, but we take leave to add that, if they fairly correspond with episcopal teaching, they can hardly be distinguished by their breadth. We refrain from characterising the taste which puts into the same category of hindrances to the proper work and mission of the clergy, "bad cottages," "beer-shops," and "the presence of Dissent" in their parishes. But the direct and unequivocal condemnation of "the intrusion of neighbouring clergy associating with Dissenters from the communion of the Church in holding religious meetings," is something more than a violation of taste. We do not question that it proceeded from the Bishop's conscientious reliance upon the efficacy of what he calls "a thoroughly dis-

tingitive Church teaching"—but we can only pity the man who, in this latter half of the nineteenth century, can identify his intensely sectarian system with that of "the glorious gospel of the blessed God." Church order, no doubt, is a good thing, but when we are told that "no amount of good can justify a breach of even implied contracts" to observe it, we catch a glimpse of that old spirit of Pharisaism which lost sight of the end in the superstitious regard it had to the means.

In the practical, and, we may add, the religious wisdom of one portion of the Bishop's charge, we fully concur. Having pointed out the peculiar dangers which arise out of "the abundance of material comfort distributed through all ranks of society," serving to stimulate "a terrible tendency among us to worship wealth, and to make life, as far as possible, soft and luxurious," he instructs his clergy that they must meet these dangers "in open conflict, with the word of truth and with the arm of righteousness. They must charge those who were rich in the world's gifts not to trust to uncertain riches, and they must exhort the young to be sober-minded and to fly from youthful lusts. They must set before them the blessedness of having the living God for their portion, and the love of God for their riches, and they must so live themselves that their lives would bear witness to the greater blessedness of heavenly conversation." We have neither the right nor the wish to insinuate that the Bishop of Oxford does not fully act up to the admonitions he here preaches—but when next it is bewailed in his presence that the Church has so few "prizes" in comparison with other professions to attract to her service the most capable and best cultured spirits of the age, we shall certainly expect him to repudiate, on her behalf, all such allurements, and to show how impossible it is for men drawn into the clerical ranks by a taste for the good things of this life to be successful in bearing witness "to the greater blessedness of heavenly conversation."

Our special object, however, in adverting to this charge, is to notice the manner in which the Bishop of Oxford thinks the scepticism of the times, and especially that which undermines the inspiration of the Scriptures, should be met. He declares that the Divine authority of the Scriptures and the Divine authority of the Church are "absolute correlatives." "In the Church's sense of the word," he is reported to have said, "we could have no Bible if we had no Church; for the Church was its witness and its keeper. The Church was and must be before the Bible. It must receive the Bible, it must propound the Bible, to each separate soul as the Word of God." We acquit the Bishop of the puerility of uttering a mere truism. We understand him to mean that the Divine authority of the Scriptures cannot be ascertained but by the voice of God speaking through the Church. The book has no message of spiritual life to the soul until it has been certified by the Church to be thus divinely commissioned. Now, by the term "Church," at any rate as far as this country is concerned, the Bishop of Oxford means exclusively the Church of England. He leaves us no room to doubt on this head. He told his hearers, "they"—namely, himself and his clergy—"believed they did possess, as others did not, Christ's direct commission for their ministry, and they felt a certainty of his presence and sacramental working which might be lacking elsewhere." If then, the Divine authority of the Scriptures can only be assured by the Divine authority of the Church, it follows that Dissenters from the Anglican communion reject the only ground upon which the claim of the Bible upon their consciences, in its character as the veritable Word of God, securely rests. It follows also that the Church's interpretation of what is contained in the Bible, is the necessarily true one, and that the right of private judgment is illusory. This lofty claim of the Christian ministry is no new one, as all know who have studied, however cursorily, the history of the Church of Rome—the novelty is in the association

of the Church, or rather the sacerdotal, principles which grow out of this claim with evangelical professions. The latter appears to us to be the gilding of the former, and from underneath the verities of the Christian faith the fungous growths of human pride push themselves into favourable notice.

It will require something more solid and trustworthy, we fancy, than the pretensions of priestism, to resist with success the sceptical tendencies of modern intellectual society. If the Divine authority of the Bible do not eventually turn them back, the Divine authority of the Church, meaning thereby the dogmatic utterances of the Bishops and clergy, will command, we suspect, a very partial success. If the battle go against Christianity with the Bible in front and the Prayer-book in the rear (of which we are not at all afraid), we see not how the case is likely to be mended by making the Prayer-book take precedence of the Bible. And this, we apprehend, is what the Bishop of Oxford means. We do not grudge him either his honours or his emoluments, so far as they minister to his personal gratification—but, seeing that he derives both from the State, for the decisions of which we are partially responsible, we find in the character of his teaching an additional inducement to labour zealously, in season and out of season, to put an end to that system which exalts his doctrine into adventitious eminence and influence, and which furnishes him from public resources with other means than those which he would personally command, to substitute in the consciences and hearts of the British people the arrogant pretensions of a self-constituted priesthood for the living truths of the primitive Gospel. It is not, we are thankful to say, with our assent, expressed or implied, that the State builds up for such teachers as the Bishop of Oxford, a platform from which to scatter far and wide these subversive errors—and the day is coming, we think, when the Free Churches of this country will feel constrained to ask themselves how far they have made themselves accountable, by tacit connivance, for the activities which are leading the people back to the ecclesiastical and spiritual despotism of mediæval times.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

In that frank, genial, kindly book in which Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, with such pleasant acidity, tells us what he thinks of "Our Old Home," there occurs one reference to ecclesiastical affairs. The author is wandering about Blackheath, and is attracted by a crowd to a spot where a Methodist preacher is warning and entreating his hearers concerning the wrath and the happiness to come. The author paints, in a few light touches, the portrait of the preacher, remarks how attentive the people were to his message, and then adds, concerning his style of preaching, "I must frankly acknowledge that I never found it possible to give five minutes' attention to any other English preaching; so cold and common-place are the homilies that pass for such, under the aged roofs of churches."

This sentence, as we read it, recalled to our recollection many similar criticisms which foreigners have made on Church and Dissent. Not Americans only, for Americans would be apt to look with a partial taste and feeling at the form and character of religion as exemplified by the Free Churches of England. Mr. Emerson, however, is scarcely such an one. His ecclesiastical tendencies, apparently, do not favour any organisations. The whole chapter on "Worship," in the "Conduct of Life," never once touches on forms or ceremonies. What is the man? what is his inner life? what are his aspirations?—this is his "Worship." If you were to tell Mr. Emerson that a thousand persons, merely repeating, for the thousandth time, the Litany, and listening to a "cold and common-place" homily were wor-

shipping, he would, in all probability, not understand you. But it is in "English Traits" that the American philosopher expresses his opinion of English Churches and church-going. It is not, as every one will remember, very complimentary to the Establishment. The traveller looks at an English cathedral;—it is not now, to him, that poem in stone which it was to those who built it; it is "a job." The cathedral life is a job. What matter that it is covered over by the lace-work of architecture, and coloured by the rich painted windows? It is a job, and nothing more.

De Tocqueville, also, who wrote that in America "Christianity rests on a firmer foundation than in any other country in the world," pays, in a letter to Count Molé, a tribute to English Dissent, as well as utters a prophecy of its political success, as against the Church. "On the side," he writes, "of the Established Church are almost all the rich; most of the middle, and many of the lower classes are Dissenters. It is observed that families, when they become rich, seldom fail to join the Church, while many of the poor every day enrol themselves among the Dissenters." And then he prophesies that the Dissenters will "gain the day" and ultimately "overthrow the Church."

This was written as far back as the year 1835. In 1863, another Frenchman, he who has written the best criticism on the life and writings of De Tocqueville—M. Edouard Laboulaye—thus speaks in his "Paris in America" of English Dissent:—"Had it not been for the Dissenters, who are the salt of the earth, England would long since have been fossilised like ancient Egypt." Laboulaye and Hawthorne evidently entertain, on this question, the same opinion. We have thought it worth while to "take note" of these and similar utterances. Certainly they form a striking contrast to some from English Churchmen that have recently appeared in these columns. On the whole we value the testimony of Hawthorne, De Tocqueville, Emerson, and Laboulaye, somewhat more than we do that of one or two High-Church curates, although we dare say these "intelligent foreigners" would be classed by the curates as nothing more or better than "schismatics."

Do railway companies make a difference between the orthodox rubrical Churchman and the "heterodox" promoter of "schism"? Do Churchmen actually pass, on certain railways, and at a less fare because they are Churchmen, than Dissenters can pass? We all know the tendency of the Hudson class to bow before rank and to uncover their heads before coronets. Not that many are free from this habit, but the Hudson class is especially addicted to it, and makes its obeisance, as a rule, more vulgarly than any other. They have also a weakness for a Bishop, and desire to be on very cordial terms with a Dean. If it would please the Bishop and the Dean to show a marked discourtesy, or, in a metaphorical sense, to kick a Dissenter, the Hudson class is the class above all others to do such work, and to do it with zeal and alacrity. In directing attention to the correspondence between Mr. Morley and the representatives of the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies, relating to the refusal by the former company to accord the same privileges to the visitors to the Liverpool meeting of the Congregational Union, that had previously been conceded to the members of the Manchester Church Congress, we think it may be as well to keep this fact in remembrance. Mr. Moon, of the North-Western Railway Company, states that the privilege was granted to the members of the Church Congress by "inadvertence." We should like to know, whether, if the privilege had been granted to the Congregational Union by "inadvertence," the Church Congress would have been refused it? We confess, for our part, to holding the opinion that it would not. We take the words of Mr. Moon and Mr. Wickham, as those of gentlemen; but, somehow or other, there are people—highly respectable people too—who, in certain ecclesiastical relations of life, are apt to forget that they are gentlemen. Mr. Morley, with characteristic manliness, has provoked an explanation from these railway companies. The correspondence may, perhaps, prevent the recurrence of a similar event, but we do not think it will. Such things are a natural portion of the common lot of those who stand in a position of legal inferiority to a dominant sect. You will be kicked all round and by everybody if you will only suffer yourself to be kicked. This correspondence will, we hope, tend to show that, in plain English, we do not intend to stand this treatment longer than we can help.

It is almost needless to call attention to the remarkable letter on the State-Church in Ireland from the pen of an "Irish Catholic Landlord," which

we quote from the *Times* of yesterday. At present, he is the first and only Irish Catholic who has had the boldness to state the case as it really stands, and who offers the only ultimately practicable solution of this difficulty. We regret to see he does not answer, in his letter, for the opinions of others as well as of himself—a dangerous thing, sometimes, to do, but in this case, neither dangerous, nor we should hope, difficult. Do the prelates of the Irish Church entertain similar views? If so, why do they not give expression to them? Are they not going to do so? Do they not see that the reform of the Establishment only lengthens its existence? Or, do they really crave after the endowments themselves? These are the questions English Dissenters are asking, but they have waited long for an answer.

The *Guardian* has an article on this subject, in which, after telling the Irish Church that it is "an element of some weakness and more discredit to the English communion," it counsels immediate reform. But, a correspondent of the same paper, who writes as "A Graduate of Cambridge and late Curate of an Irish Cathedral," expresses a hope for the speediest dis-establishment of the Church. "I," he adds, "who know the grievous scandals of that Church well, and believe that I have the interests of the Church of England at heart, say the sooner that catastrophe comes the better."—By-the-by, an admirable pamphlet on this subject has just made its appearance in Dublin. Its title is, "The Church Establishment in Ireland, past and present, illustrated exclusively by Protestant Authorities, with Appendices showing the Revenues of the Established Church, the Religious Census of the Population of Ireland, and other Returns bearing on the subject." The pamphlet is full of opinions, and of information. It may be obtained of Mr. Warren, Publisher, 88, Thomas-street, Dublin, and its price is one shilling. Its motto, from Fox, is a key to its character, and one that we should do well, on this side of the Channel, to remember:—"Until men obtain all they have a right to ask for, they have, comparatively, obtained nothing."

It is only six or seven weeks ago since, in contrasting the real union amongst Dissenters with the appearance only of union in the Church, we alluded to the missionary meetings. The *Clerical Journal* immediately took us up, and asserted that there was no disunion between the supporters of the two Church Missionary Societies. We have this week, in the same paper, the following illustration of this union in some comments which the *Record* has provoked:—

The fact is, that very many Churchmen tolerate the Church Missionary Society for the sake of peace, and in the hope of gradually making it more like what it ought to be, while they are far from liking it or approving of the principles on which it is conducted. Can it be supposed for a moment that all the bishops who are members of it really approve of it as they do of the Propagation Society? The idea is absurd. As to the clergy at large, we know that those who do not range themselves with the "Evangelicals" frequently aid the Church Missionary Society in order to prevent the appearance of disunion, but they often do it with a considerable sacrifice of feeling. We lend our own pulpit to its agents now and then, and always contribute to its funds; but we feel all the while that we a little compromise our principles in doing so.

What a pleasant state of things this must be!

Many of our readers, we daresay, have by this time made themselves acquainted with the contents of Mr. Neville's letter to Mr. Gladstone, and have formed their opinion of it. We present them, therefore, with the *Clerical Journal's* criticism. Mr. Neville, having identified himself to some extent with Liberation principles, is clearly entitled to any amount of abuse:—

Mr. Neville has forged an ugly thunderbolt on the anvil of his own splenetic conscience, which he calls, "A Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., on the Present State of the Church Question," and which he gives to the Liberation Society to hurl at us, all its arguments and conclusions being in favour expressly of Messrs. Miall, Morley, and Co. Whether Mr. Jones will follow the example of Brother Neville remains to be seen, but we suspect from the shower of sparks in which he has just enveloped himself that a similar weapon may be forthcoming. Not content with retiring quietly, he has "read himself out" by a sermon in his church calculated to spread dissatisfaction among all his flock; and both he and Mr. Neville have the honour of being courted and petted by the Church's enemies. As to Mr. Neville's tilting instrument, which demands the arm of the Liberation Society to wield it, we can only repeat that it is an ugly one. But it is worthy of the mind that conceived it, for the pamphlet is an egregious specimen of self-conceit and pompous assumption.

A meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held on Tuesday evening last. Its object, as will be seen from our report, was to restore the proper balance to the society's funds, and to increase the general income. Three thousand pounds is asked for. It is a small sum, a very small sum, for the 2,000 Baptist churches of England and Wales, and, we should hope, will be given at the first demand. The state-

ment respecting the expenses of the society is a very gratifying one. The cause, however, of the present deficiency was, we cannot but think, very slightly discussed. There are, probably, deeper reasons for it than any that seem to have occurred to the minds of the Conference.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY AND ELECTORAL ACTION.

It has been customary with the Executive of the "Liberation Society" at this season to overhaul their machinery, and, as far as practicable, decide on their future plans of Parliamentary action. This year they have had to deal with two facts somewhat out of the ordinary course of events, one being the probability of an early general election, and the other the resignation by Dr. Foster of the office of Chairman of the society's Parliamentary Committee, consequent on his determination to avail himself of an eligible opening for the pursuit of his profession in New Zealand.

Last Wednesday they submitted the conclusions at which they had arrived to a meeting of the society's friends, convened with a view to ensuring the fullest consideration of the points previously discussed, and the concurrence of those whose support in their several localities is essential to the successful execution of the plans devised by the Executive. There was a numerous attendance (at Radley's Hotel); some of the gentlemen present coming from so great a distance as Bradford in the north, and Swansea and Plymouth in the west. Among them were—Samuel Courtauld, Esq., Mr. Deputy Pewtress, Samuel Morley, Esq., the Rev. J. H. Hinton, E. Miall, Esq., the Rev. E. White, Joseph Cooper, Esq., Stafford Allen, Esq., H. J. Preston, Esq., the Rev. J. H. Ryland, the Rev. A. Hannay, the Rev. J. Pillans, W. R. Malleson, Esq., the Rev. H. Richard, J. F. Bontems, Esq., W. Heaton, Esq., H. Bidgood, Esq.,—Fellowes, Esq., A. Illingworth, Esq., of Bradford; T. Bantock, Esq., of Wolverhampton; J. J. Colman, of Norwich; the Mayor of Faversham; the Rev. J. Fletcher, of Christchurch; J. Batchelor, Esq., of Cardiff; the Rev. C. Short, of Swansea; the Rev. J. T. Brown, P. P. Perry, Esq., and the Rev. T. Arnold, of Northampton; W. Sommerville, Esq., of Bristol; G. Dawbarn, Esq., of Wisbeach; Oliver Prentice, Esq., of Ipswich; W. Morgan, Esq., Birmingham; Charles Watt, Esq., Plymouth; J. B. Harvey, Esq., Colchester; and C. J. Andrewes, Esq., Reading.

The society's treasurer, W. EDWARDS, Esq., who presided, described the object of the meeting, and the secretary read extracts from letters from gentlemen unable to attend; among whom were John Crossley, Esq., J. Sidebottom, Esq., Dr. Acworth, T. Barnes, Esq., M.P.; G. Hadfield, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. C. Stovel, the Rev. W. Landels, the Rev. J. Viney, H. Vincent, Esq., E. S. Robinson, Esq., Bristol; H. Cosham, Esq., Bristol; J. Leese, jun., Esq., Manchester; W. P. Paton, Esq., Glasgow; the Rev. D. Robson, Glasgow; A. Fyfe, Esq., Edinburgh; and W. E. Glyde, Esq., Saltire. Several of these letters expressed the writers' strong sense of the importance of earnest and decisive action on the part of the friends of religious equality at the present time, as also their confidence in the Executive, and determination to give them faithful support. Some of the letters indicated the course which, in the judgment of the writers, should be pursued. The Rev. Dr. McMichael, of Danfermline, wrote as follows:—

I am not certain that Dissenters would lose anything by a Conservative administration. The probabilities are, as it seems to me, that we should be gainers by a change of Government. Of course we could take no direct action in accomplishing such a result, but we could soon make it evident that such, at least, is our opinion. We have not the power of putting in any member of Parliament we please, but there are numerous places where we could keep out any one. If we cannot increase our positive influence as much as we desire, a negative power is placed in our hands; and we might, in not a few elections, judiciously stand aside, and allow Tories and pretended Liberals to fight out the battle for themselves. . . . Our cause is now making greater progress among reflecting men than it ever did, though there may be less demonstration.

Robert Rumney, Esq., of Manchester, wrote as follows:—

I am exceedingly anxious that the meeting should satisfy our London friends, to whom we owe so much, and encourage them to go on. I know the advice of many friends will be, "Let us be quiet; the dissensions in the Church are doing our work. If we make a noise we shall only unite Churchmen." This is said here, but I hope it will not be the policy recommended. We must, as Christians, bear our testimony to the truth, and our expression of the truth must be unmistakable.

Handel Cosham, Esq., of Bristol, wrote:—

We are just passing through a phase of the conflict between ecclesiastical despotism and religious freedom and equality, that will sorely try the patience of

those who look to present triumphs rather than permanent results.

The following is an extract from the letter of Duncan M'Laren, Esq., of Edinburgh:—

I think a *minimum* stating the reform which must be promised by candidates before the votes of real Liberals are given should be carefully considered and agreed on; and that all real Liberals should be advised to abstain from voting in cases where neither of the candidates come up to the minimum requirement, leaving the battle, in such cases, to be fought between the Tories on the one hand and the Conservative Whigs on the other. This policy, I am satisfied, would do much for the Liberal cause.

Mr. MIALI then introduced the special business of the meeting by reading an elaborate and able report from the Committee. It referred to the fact that the Church-rate Abolition Bill had been defeated by the strenuous exertions of the Opposition, who had directed all their party machinery to the accomplishment of that object, while the Government had put forth no corresponding efforts on its behalf; and also adverted to other measures which the House of Commons had contemptuously rejected. There was no reason to expect better treatment at its hands next session; but fortunately the end of the present Parliament was approaching, and that fact suggested the inquiry whether attention should not now be turned to the constituencies, with a view to getting a better House of Commons, or, at any rate, to make a general election a means of ultimately advancing the society's principles, whatever might be the immediate results. For such an effort it was suggested the present time was most propitious; for, while there was a lull in general domestic politics, ecclesiastical questions were rife, and the topics which agitated so many minds in the Church of England were all calculated to create opinion in harmony with those of the society. The opinion was expressed that, according to present appearances, the Liberal party, as a whole, would be defeated at a dissolution, and though it was not the duty of the Voluntary party to bring about such a result, there was so little practical difference between the politics of Lords Derby and Palmerston that there had never been less inducement to subordinate to traditional party claims the serious responsibility imposed on those who believe that Church Establishments militate against the progress of religion and interfere with the happiness of the people. It was therefore recommended that henceforth support should be given to the Liberal party only in proportion as an equivalent was rendered in the support afforded to principles believed to be of paramount importance; that ultimate, rather than immediate, gain should be sought; and that there should be a determination to make all the sacrifices, and to bear all the reproaches, which might be needful for infusing into the creed of what is becoming a dead Liberalism a principle of life which will energise it for the inevitable struggles of a coming future. It was, at the same time, suggested that, however decided the policy adopted, it should be applied with circumspection, moderation, and practical sagacity. More especially, regard must be had to the electoral strength of the Voluntaries in each constituency; so that, in the choice of candidates, or in the refusal to support them, more should not be asked than the claimants had a right to demand. It should also be understood that, while one governing principle should be adopted as the mainspring of electoral action, the application of that principle must be the work of the constituencies themselves, or of that section of the electors having sympathy with the object in view. Finally, it was insisted upon that, the Rubicon once crossed, there must be no going back, and they must persevere with all the power of an unbending purpose.

This report was listened to with profound attention, and was followed by inquiries, intended to elicit further information on some of the points referred to. A lengthened and searching discussion followed; and some valuable information and suggestions were received from gentlemen versed in electioneering proceedings in various parts of the country. Doubt was expressed by some whether the policy proposed did not ignore the necessity for giving due consideration to questions of foreign policy; but to this it was replied that public opinion would virtually regulate our foreign affairs, whether the Whigs or the Conservatives were in office; and it was also suggested that it was dangerous for the country to allow its domestic affairs to be neglected by an exclusive concern for foreign politics. Great emphasis was laid on the necessity for bringing forward candidates conscientiously holding, and competent to advocate the society's views, and the meeting was reminded of the fact that, if the friends of religious equality did not give due prominence to their principles at the next election, their opponents would certainly put forward theirs. Among those who

addressed the Conference on these points were the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., Rev. J. T. Brown, Rev. E. White, Dr. Foster, Rev. H. Richard, E. Grimwade, Esq., Rev. Joseph Fletcher, E. Clarke, Esq., Joseph Cooper, Esq., J. F. Bontems, Esq., J. Cunningham, Esq., A. Illingworth, Esq., O. J. Andrewes, Esq., H. J. Preston, Esq., J. Templeton, Esq., Deputy Pewtress, Rev. C. Short, J. J. Colman, Esq., S. Morley, Esq., E. Miall, Esq., Joseph Nunneley, Esq., W. R. Malleon, Esq. Ultimately the opinions of the Conference were unanimously expressed in three resolutions, which we are at liberty to publish, as the practical result of its deliberations. They were as follows:—

Moved by J. J. COLMAN, Esq., of Norwich, and seconded by the Rev. J. FLETCHER, of Christchurch:—

That, inasmuch as it deeply concerns the efficiency of organisations framed for spiritual purposes that they should be independent of the support, and free from subjection to, the civil power; and as it is essential to the harmony of the various classes of her Majesty's subjects that they should be impartially dealt with by the laws of the realm, without regard to distinctions of religious faith; in the judgment of this Conference, it behoves all who accept such conclusions to attach to them paramount importance in the use of the electoral power with which the constitution of the country has invested them.

Moved by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., of London, and seconded by EDWARD GRIMWADE, Esq., of Ipswich:—

That, while this Conference emphatically repudiates any desire to merge national in merely sectional interests, it expresses the conviction, that the friends of religious equality have, at the present time, less inducement than at any former period to subordinate to traditional party claims the serious responsibilities imposed upon them by their conscientious convictions, and believes that the exercise of the Parliamentary franchise with a primary view to obtain the recognition of their principles by the legislature, will not affect injuriously a single question of policy in which the country at large is interested.

Moved by ALFRED ILLINGWORTH, Esq., of Bradford, and seconded by JOSEPH NUNNELEY, Esq., of Market Harborough:—

That, therefore, this Conference requests the Executive Committee of the society immediately and energetically to employ all the legitimate means at their command, to prevail on those Parliamentary electors who concur in the general objects of the society, henceforth to make such demands on behalf of their principles as may be warranted by their strength on the local registers, and, in the event of a refusal, to withhold their support from candidates for their suffrages.

We understand that this subject will also be submitted for the consideration of the Conference sitting at Manchester this day, and of that to be held at Bristol next Wednesday. Considering the representative character of the London Conference, it may be anticipated that the policy thus indicated will be sanctioned by the friends of religious equality throughout the country. Of course, much has yet to be done to explain and to enforce that policy, and still more to ensure its general and hearty adoption. But those who best know the "Liberation Society," best know that whatsoever its hand finds to do it does it with its might.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD'S CHARGE.

The Bishop of Oxford delivered his triennial charge to the clergy of the diocese at Aylesbury, on Thursday, in which he took a comprehensive survey of the present condition of the Church. He began by adverting to the progress she had made, which, he said, was never so visible or so rapid as at the present moment. But there were special evils also with which the clergy were called to contend—bad cottages, beerhops, the presence of Dissent, and the intrusion into parishes by clergymen associating with Dissenters in holding religious services:—

The number of separatists may not be large, but they tended to weaken their efforts and to disturb the minds of their flock. What they wanted was more distinctive Church teaching. They believed they did possess, as others did not, Christ's direct commission for their ministry, and they felt a certainty of his presence and sacramental working which might be lacking elsewhere. They need not be contentious. God forbid that they should be uncharitable in their mode of stating the truth, but they must state it. They might depend upon it that a thoroughly distinctive Church teaching was to be their people's safeguard. In some parts of the diocese a hindrance had been experienced, owing to the intrusion of neighbouring clergy associating with Dissenters from the communion of the Church in holding religious meetings. Such an intrusion as that he held to be entirely contrary to the rule of the Church and full of mischief in its consequences. The rule of the Church guarded the parish priest from all interference on the part of brother clergymen. If without the consent of the parish priest any brother clergyman performed any direct ministerial act in the parish of another, he rendered himself liable to suspension from the ministry. Surely, then, it was evident that any clergyman intruding into another parish at meetings such as he had referred to was guilty of a breach of the Church's rule, even although he contrived to avoid that technical transgression of the law which rendered him liable to punishment; inasmuch as he could not cast off at will his ministerial character, and what he did in his neighbour's parish he did morally and practically as an intrusive minister. No amount of good could justify a breach of even implied contracts, and here there was something more than that. Moreover such conduct appeared to him to be eminently unbrotherly, and a plain breach of the Divine command, "Do unto others as we would they should do unto us." His own opinion was that those who interfered in their neighbour's work would be the first to complain of any interference in their own. The practice was altogether

wrong. It tended directly to break up the parochial system, to weaken the hands of the parish priest, and in his person to dishonour the common ministry.

Another hindrance was the want of greater lay co-operation. He proceeded to glance at the obsequious features of the times. There never was a time when as a whole the character of the clergy stood higher. There were cheering features in literature, society, and Parliament, and the patience and endurance of the distressed operatives were especially encouraging. Another cheering feature was the extension of foreign missions, "planned more closely on the Apostolic model." But there was another side to the picture—the abuse of freedom of thought and action, the overvaluing and worshipping of wealth, the tendency to luxuriousness, the loosening of parental authority, the poisonous presence of secret vice, and the increase of the unnatural wickedness of infanticide. Further, there was an inclination to doubt, and even to deny the presence of any supernatural power acting really among them in the Church of Christ, and to assert that there was no Providence, no revelation, and no grace.

Our general literature in its whole tone was marked by this characteristic. The press teemed with the writings of men who professed to believe in the Bible, but to deny its supernatural character; to receive what has been revealed, but to reject revelation. Besides this there existed a prurient superstition, which rejected the great doctrine of the communion of saints, and supplied its place by spirit-rappings and mediums. There could be no question as to the mode in which the clergy ought to deal with the first class of these peculiar dangers. They must meet them in open conflict with the word of truth and the arm of righteousness. They must charge those who were rich in the world's gifts not to trust to uncertain riches, and they must exhort the young to be sober-minded and to fly from youthful lusts. They must set before them the blessedness of having the living God for their portion, and the love of God for their riches, and they must so live themselves that their lives would bear witness to the greater blessedness of heavenly conversation. As to the second class of error, which assailed faith more immediately than practice, and reason more than morals, it might not at first seem so plain what the course of their duty was; yet, as to that, too, their conduct must in effect be the same. They had God's revelation and God's law, and they must cleave to it wholly and determinedly. No indolence of spirit must make them yield up the contention for truth which in all generations God's witnesses had had to maintain. No illusive promises of intellectual advancement should be suffered to lead them from the Gospel, but holding fast to the word of truth and striving earnestly for the faith delivered to the saints, they must not fear to say with the Apostle of the Gentiles, "They that preach any other Gospel than that ye have received, let them be accursed." This was neither the time nor the place for any refutation of opinions to which he referred. The objections advanced must be answered in detail, and whoever dealt with them must be prepared to examine them at length. He was glad to say that they had already received such treatment from other hands, and the Church need not be ashamed of the answers that had been given by her existing defenders. The issue of the strife was in the hands of God. It might be that the rapidity of the Church's growth and the shooting forth on all sides of green tendrils had rendered such a sharp touch of frost needful, and that having nipped what was too forward to be matured, the stream of infidelity might pass away as it had passed away before. That might be so; but, on the other hand, it might be that they were but just entering on the first approaches of that dreary winter of unbelief which should usher in the coming of the glorious spring-time when the Son of Man cometh. It might be that what we heard around us now were echoes of the coming footfall of the great Antichrist. God only knew. But, however it might be, it became our duty to hold fast for ourselves the Word of Truth, and to mark as God's witnesses vigilantly the signs of the times, that they might be ready.

Dr. Wilberforce then adverted, at considerable length, to the recent attacks which have been made on the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and said:—

How, then, were they to meet such a system? First, they must not attribute to it any evil which did not belong to it, for every false imputation was an argument in favour of the system which it attacked. If a charge were made that certain persons intended to overthrow revelation, that would weaken the hands of the party charging, and strengthen the hands of the other party. In the next place, the master principle of the delusion must be set forward and warred against equally everywhere. That master principle was the denial of the presence with us of the supernatural, and the withdrawal from us of the presence and of the acting of a present God. Against this we ought to strive equally everywhere—in nature and in grace. If we were to yield one part of the truth here it would be useless to seek to maintain the rest. We should be unable to maintain the Divine authority of the Scriptures if we gave up the Divine authority of the Church. The two were absolute correlatives. In the Church's sense of the word we could have no Bible if we had no Church; for the Church was its witness and keeper. The Church was and must be before the Bible. It must receive the Bible, it must propound the Bible to each separate soul as the Word of God. The external evidence which proved the Bible to be the Word of God must, from the nature of the case, precede the internal evidence. The book as a book must come to a man as a witness of the Church before it was capable of receiving an inward confirmation. And how did the Church fulfil this office unless of a truth God was present? Unless the Divine truth inspired her judgment, how could she discern the truth or settle the canon of the inspired book? How could she, without this power, fulfil any part of her charge for God's glory and man's salvation? Unless God was with her, how could her intercession be real or her prayer anything but a disguise? How, unless the Divine Spirit was really present, acting upon each separate part, regenerating, converting, renewing, purifying, strengthening, and saving—how could any of the means of grace be anything else than a delusion? It was necessary, in the next place, to maintain

throughout the supernatural against the rationalistic theory. And, again, it was necessary to maintain fearfully the truth of the supernatural in dealing with a seeming discrepancy which the sceptic's mind was seeking to exaggerate into a contradiction between the voice of God in nature and his voice in revelation. This was of extreme importance. It was alleged that recent discoveries in science contradicted the direct assertions of the Bible. Now, how ought we to treat such allegations, or deal with the apparent facts on which they rested? In the first place, we should never refuse to receive any well-authenticated fact. It was no reason for our not receiving it that it contradicted any other fact either in nature or revelation. Secondly, we should never twist, distort, or mutilate any such fact in order to make it fall into any system. All such conduct was either fraud or weakness, as it was certainly unbelief. Nature was certainly as much the voice of God as was revelation, but the voice itself must be true; and our faith was to be shown by our simple acceptance of it, without any regard to consequences. When two such voices seemed to contradict each other, faith was not startled or uneasy. She did not look eagerly about for some reconciling theory; still less did she suppress any fact because it did not fit into her system. She remained calm, self-sustained, and satisfied that there was an agreement between the two voices, and that the seeming disagreement was altogether the fault of the present ignorance of man. Everything which increased our knowledge tended to show that many things which seemed to be were not really contradictory, and that those which had not yet reached were approaching to a full reconciliation.

Another question presented itself—should these persons be left to the refutation of argument or to the censures of the Church? And here he would make a marked distinction between those who were and those who were not ordained ministers of the Church. Generally, and except in cases of malignant blasphemy, he believed it would be better to let the thunders of censure cease, and to seek to refute by argument alone those erroneous views which might be promulgated by the lay members of the Church, who wishing to be members of the Church accepted her creed as the revelation of the truth of God. Amongst the people of this country the voice of reasonable argument would make itself heard, and in the case of the laity we ought to trust much to argument, little to authority, and less to censure. But it was a very different matter how the clergy of the Church who taught doctrines strange to her should be dealt with, for this was not a question of maintaining truth, but of keeping an engagement.

The Church required of a man a solemn declaration of his belief in that which he was to teach, and that engagement must last so long as he continued to exercise his office. If he ceased to believe he was bound, in common honesty, to resign his office, and if the dulness of his spirit did not allow him to apprehend that necessity the Church was bound to remove him. This obligation the Church contracted when she clothed him with the office of teacher, and she could not abrogate that responsibility. To take no notice of his offence would be simply to partake of his sin. She must either strip him of the teacher's office or share his sin. It might be said, "But you do not allow the clergy to think." Now, that was surely one of the most frivolous and false objections, for the Church not only allowed, but required, her ministers to think. She required the clergy to inquire, reason, and to satisfy themselves entirely as to what they would teach, and she abhorred a mere mechanical, lifeless declaration. It was of the essence of the Church to have a fixed faith, a distinct creed, unflinching teaching; and it was of her essence that she could not, without abdicating her high functions, stand negligently by, while one who was teaching in her name taught that which was contrary to the truth which she declared.

If subscription was to mean anything among honest men, it must address itself to what the teacher believed, as well as to what he would teach. If the terms of subscription could be lowered, so as not to fall below the standard of God's truth, he should not object to such alteration, but as yet he had seen no such proposal; and never to win applause for liberality would he abate one jot of the Church's present requirement, that her religious teachers should declare not only that they will use certain formularies, and teach certain doctrines, but that they do unfeignedly assent and consent to all and everything which they are to address to God in private, or to declare as his truth to the congregation.

It was said that by widening the term of subscription, many more members would be brought into the Church. His whole soul yearned for greater unity among all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. He believed that the separations of Christendom, and the religious divisions which existed, were among the heaviest judgments for past sins which were called upon to endure. They were our shame, our weakness, and our punishment. No sacrifice could be too costly which would bring us back to the unbroken unity of the early Church. But that unity was an agreement in the truth. As Christian men, we could not buy concord at the price of truth. If every man could be brought into communion by the sacrifice of one word of truth, we ought not to do it. We could not alter God's Word. We were sworn to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints, and how could we do this if we once consented, through the use of an ambiguous kind of concession, to conceal real differences under the pretence of agreement? Another subject of considerable importance was the fitness of the prescribed order for the Burial of the Dead, and whether any discretion as to its use was to be allowed to be exercised. If an Office was to be constructed which might be indiscriminately used for all, every word of Christian hope must be excluded from it. He believed that no change could really remove the difficulty which was felt. What, then, was the alternative? If there was to be any change, it must be sought for, not in altering the Office, but in such a restoration of discipline as should once more draw a line of distinction between those who were and those who were not in the communion of the Church. Mean-

while, the actual state of the law was a palliation of the evil, for it gave a discretionary power to the bishop to allow or to refuse to allow proceedings to be instituted; and that power it was his intention to exercise whenever the necessity for doing so might arise.

The right rev. prelate concluded his address, which occupied upwards of three hours in its delivery, by enforcing on the clergy the duty of faithfully and honestly preaching the Word of God.

THE STATE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

The following admirable letter, signed, "An Irish Catholic Landlord," has been published in the *Times* :—

In a recent article in the *Times* you seem to invite all persons interested in the question of the Irish—or, more accurately speaking, the anti-Irish—State Church to express their opinion on the subject. It is, therefore, that I venture to address to you the notions of an Irish Catholic, which, possibly, may exhibit to your readers at least one reason why the State Church has failed to fulfil the character assigned to it by its advocates, of a "missionary Church."

In the article to which I refer you say, with perfect truth—"The money question is bad enough, but the political problem is the real trouble of statesmen. These internal anomalies are mere symptoms of a radical vice. The Irish Protestant Church is itself the great original anomaly."

You have done well thus to hit the nail on the head. The great mass of the Irish people do not care one straw how the ecclesiastical revenues are distributed among the Established clergy. They look on the whole concern as a standing wrong and insult, and are in no way interested in the internal anomalies, as they are called, or in any readjustment of the spoil among its recipients. What really surprises me is, how any sane Englishman can expect that a Church imposed on a nation, as the State Church originally was on Ireland, could ever find favour for its teachings with the people. Supported by the secular power, it grasped the ecclesiastical endowments and the ancient cathedrals and churches which for ages had been consecrated to Catholic uses. Commencing with this gigantic act of robbery, it forthwith announced itself as the herald of a purer faith than ours. It will be admitted that the ministers of the new religion, preaching out of stolen churches to a spoiled people, occupied a position ill calculated to win for them popular affection or confidence. To the monstrous spoliation of the Catholic endowments with which their "missionary" career was inaugurated, was added the sanguinary policy adopted towards the clergy of the elder creed, of whom Edward Spenser testifies in his view of Ireland, that "peril of death" awaited them in the discharge of their ministerial functions. It is true that the last-named grievance has long since passed away. "Peril of death" no longer "awayeth" the priests; but the other original wrong subsists in all its pestilent vigour.

Take my own personal case as an illustration of the general feeling. I am a Catholic landlord. I have, of course, to pay tithe-rent-charge to the Protestant rector of my parish. I feel that this is a gross wrong. He is, I believe, an accomplished, amusing, and amiable gentleman; and I have not the slightest wish to dispute his possession of good qualities. But, he, the pastor of, I suppose, one-sixth of the population of the parish, monopolises the legal endowments of the whole. He has been eight or nine years here as rector, during which period I have not met him quite a dozen times. In fact, I keep out of his way. Not from the slightest disrespect to him as an individual, but he is the local incarnation of a great public fraud, which no amount of sophistical dexterity can palliate. How then, could I cordially associate with him? or how could I possibly learn religion from the parochial representative of a huge dishonesty, which is none the less essentially such because it is legalised?

There is in the monopoly of the national ecclesiastical endowments by the pastors of a very small minority of the nation something so abhorrent to the innate sense of justice common to most men that it necessarily renders the Protestant clergy distrusted and unpopular. I have often smiled at the absurd attempts to show that such a monopoly is no grievance. I would here give a commentary on the special pleading manifest in each of those attempts, only that I do not wish to encroach too much upon your space. I will content myself with putting the following case to every Englishman who conceives that the Protestant State Church is no grievance to Catholic Ireland. Let us suppose that the fortunes of Waterloo had been different, and that victorious France, having triumphantly invaded England, grasped the ecclesiastical endowments of your country and handed them over to a Roman Catholic hierarchy. Let us imagine a Catholic priest installed as State rector in every English parish, and sustained by the secular power in possession of the tithes. He might be an English convert from Protestantism, or he might be a Lacordaire imported from France. Would the Protestants of England submit to such a state of things? Would the forcible seizure and retention of the Church temporalities conciliate their affections to Catholicity? Would they meekly accept the modest plea that the newcomers were a "missionary Church"? My firm belief, Sir, is that your countrymen would not, in the case I have now supposed, treat their Catholic titheholders with anything like the forbearance that we Irish Catholics have shown to the Protestant clergy you have set up at our expense among us. I do not forget the tremendous commotion excited in England when Cardinal Wiseman and his brethren adopted English episcopal titles. How would it have been if the cardinal and his hierarchy had tried to get their hands into your national pockets. Yet, why should not a Catholic hierarchy have as good a right to be established in your Protestant country as a Protestant hierarchy has to be established in our Catholic country? Let your English readers make our case their own, and they will perhaps discover why it is that a Church which in spite of us is established in our ancient Catholic endowments is thereby established also in our hatred—a hatred, however, that is confined to the offensive Establishment, and by no means extends to the persons of its estimable members.

An unjust and dishonest endowment necessarily communicates its unpopularity to the creed which it encumbers. I am, indeed, very far from thinking that if it

were abolished to-morrow we would be one whit more likely to become converts to Protestantism. The religion that could attract to itself such converts as your Newmans, Mannings, and Fabers may easily be supposed to possess a resistless hold on those who are born within its pale. The gain of disendowing the un-Irish State-Church would consist in getting rid of a vast national injustice, which necessarily prevents the fusion of the different bodies of the State in social harmony.

I suspect that it is this quality of creating mutual animosities in the Irish people that constitutes the real value of the Establishment in the eyes of some statesmen. It is the old crooked policy of *divide et impera*. Add to this the pride of power—"We are able to compel your submission to the wrong, and you therefore shall submit to it." Religion may be a pretext, but I can scarcely believe that any rational statesman really looks on such an engine of discord as means of promoting the true interest of Christianity.

To obviate misconception of my views, permit me to say that I am a voluntary; that—due regard, of course, being had to existing vested interests—I advocate the secularisation of the Irish Ecclesiastical State revenues, and that I should deprecate the State endowment of the Catholic Church in Ireland as one of the worst calamities that could befall her.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 10th, there was held at the Baptist Mission House, Moorgate-street, a conference of pastors and deacons of the churches in London connected with the mission, and also of treasurers and secretaries of auxiliaries, and superintendents and secretaries of Sunday-schools, for the purpose of devising methods for increasing the income of the society.

J. C. Marshman, Esq., took the chair, and the proceedings were begun with singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer, the Rev. W. Miall, of Dalston, leading the supplications of the assembly.

The CHAIRMAN said the affairs of the society had now reached a crisis which demanded the most serious consideration. The committee, encouraged by the liberality of the public, had been induced to enlarge the operations of the mission until they found a very alarming discrepancy between the resources and expenditure. In order to enable the society to carry on its operations, it had been necessary to have recourse to the kindness of friends, some of whom had liberally assisted to make it possible for the society to continue its operations, by means of large loans. But of course no society could long act upon such a basis as this; those loans must be repaid, and efforts be made to prevent the recurring necessity of them; and it was in order to devise means for this purpose the present meeting had been called. There were two courses open, either to increase the resources of the society, or to contract its operations by recalling some of the missionaries. The latter alternative was one which he was confident not a single gentleman present could contemplate without feelings of the most insuperable repugnance. (Hear, hear.) To pursue this course would be ultimately to extinguish the missionary enterprise in the Baptist denomination, a deplorable consummation that had happily never overtaken any missionary society. To the Baptist Missionary Society belonged the honour of having led the way in this great enterprise, and it was not for such a body to set the example of adopting a principle which must weaken and at length extinguish that enterprise. (Hear, hear.) After seventy years of uninterrupted exertions and success, such a measure was not to be thought of, even for a single moment. (Hear, hear.) The other alternative was much more agreeable to the feelings of every one present. Let all put their shoulders to the wheel, and make such exertions as should carry the society over its existing embarrassments, and make the income equal to its exigencies. They would all agree with him in thinking that this could be done, and done with ease. Of late years no denomination had increased in numbers and resources more than their own, although it might not have come up to that of some others. But when he compared the efforts made in the cause of foreign missions by the Congregational and Wesleyan denominations, with the extent of their resources, he was driven to the deplorable conviction that the exertions made in the Baptist denomination were by no means commensurate with its resources. He was confident, however, that the churches could relieve the society from its difficulties without any undue pressure, and without starving the other currents of Christian benevolence in the body.

The Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, one of the secretaries, read a statement on behalf of the committee, which contained an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditure up to March 31, 1864.

From this report they learn that 834*l.* have been contributed towards the debt of the previous year, and 6,130*l.* on the general account; and reckoning the receipts yet to come to hand at the same amount as last year for the same period, viz., 18,110*l.*, the total receipts will be 25,074*l.* But the actual expenditure up to September 30 was 15,098*l.*, and the estimated expenditure to the end of the financial year was 16,860*l.*, which added to 1,176*l.*, the debt of last year, will make a total of 33,074*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 8,000*l.* to be provided for. This statement the committee believe to present the worst that is likely to happen.

In 1862 the income was 33,151*l.* It fell, in 1863, to 27,189*l.*, a difference of 5,962*l.* On the causes of this sudden decline the committee remark that the difference between the sums received on donation and legacy accounts, in these two years, amounted to 3,252*l.*, while doubtless the prevalence of the distress in Lancashire diverted many contributions which but for it would have flowed into the treasury of the mission. To these are to be added the appeals which have been made by Christian societies and churches on the continent to friends in this

country, on account of the falling off in their usual receipts from America caused by the civil war raging there.

Making, then, due allowance for these things, it would appear that the present pecuniary embarrassments are mainly owing to the extension of the society's operations abroad. Besides the new missions to China, the number of the missionaries in India, Ceylon, France, Africa, and Hayti, has been increased. In 1858 there were forty-eight in the field. Now there are sixty-three. Moreover, it should be also stated, as in part accounting for this increased expenditure, that there has been during these past two years a most unusual number of missionaries obliged to return to England in consequence of seriously impaired health.

The statement concluded with various suggestions for increasing the income of the society. Mr. Trestrail further stated that a meeting had been held in Huddersfield by the Yorkshire Association, at which it was unanimously agreed that there ought to be no reduction, and that the necessary funds should be supplied. A similar resolution had been adopted at Bristol; and a meeting would be held at Norwich next week upon the subject. He might add that a practical movement had been begun in the committee, by a contribution of 100*l.* from Mr. W. L. Smith, and 50*l.* from the Rev. Joshua Russell.

Dr. UNDERHILL (in reply to a question) said it was impossible to say to what extent the Lancashire distress had caused the deficiency in the income of the society, and he inferred that the cause was one not of a local, but of a general nature, for there had been a falling off in as many as twenty-eight districts extending over all parts of the country. The decline of income, moreover, had been sudden, and wholly beyond the control of the committee, and could not have been foreseen by the churches. There were over 2,000 churches calling themselves Baptist, yet only some 1,000 or 1,200 helped the mission. But the membership of the subscribing churches amounted to at least 120,000, while the donors of 10*l.* and upwards were only 3,200. How easily, therefore, might the wants of the mission be supplied, if the churches were really alive to the importance of the subject! An addition of about 3,000*l.* a-year would constitute an income sufficient for the average general expenditure. It was clearly not at all beyond the capacity of the churches to raise the income required, and there was nothing unreasonable on the part of the committee in expecting that the churches would respond to the degree necessary to sustain the present expenditure, if not so as to increase the operations of the society, and to carry the light of the Gospel into dark regions of the earth where the word of salvation is still unknown. (Cheers.) In some subsequent remarks, Dr. Underhill said that two years ago a special sub-committee had been appointed for the purpose of overhauling the home expenditure, and had only been able to recommend reductions amounting in all to from 80*l.* to 100*l.* per annum. Three years ago the home expenditure of the society was in the ratio of fifteen per cent. on the income, at that time the smallest percentage of any missionary society in existence, except the Moravian. In one society the expenses amounted to eighteen per cent., in another to twenty-two, and in a third to as much as thirty per cent. The proportion in this society had, however, thanks to the liberality of the churches in increasing the income, been since reduced to eleven and a half per cent. He believed that an examination into the subject would convince any one that the society was worked at as low a rate as possible.

In the subsequent discussion the Revs. S. Green, F. Trestrail, W. G. Lewis, and Messrs. W. H. Watson, Sands, S. R. Pattison, Hodder, A. Bowser, Benham, W. Heaton, J. Templeton, Potter, Harvey, and Tresidder, took part. Eventually the following resolutions were adopted:—

That this meeting of pastors, deacons, superintendents and secretaries of Sunday-schools of London congregations, met at the invitation of the Baptist Missionary Society, having heard the important statement which has been laid before it on behalf of the society, desires to express its unabated attachment to the institution, and its solemn sense of the importance of the objects at which it aims; and in view of the urgent and increasing calls for missionary effort, strongly presses upon the committee to allow nothing short of the most absolute necessity to induce them to abridge the labours of the mission.

That this meeting cheerfully undertakes to aid the committee of the society to extinguish the present debt, and to provide for the anticipated deficit; and recommends the churches to make a special collection for this purpose during the present missionary year, or to adopt such other measures as they may deem most desirable.

That this meeting further suggests that measures be taken by the committee, in conjunction with the pastors and deacons of the churches and congregations, to effect a thorough canvass among them for new or additional subscriptions, in order that the permanent income of the society may be augmented.

AUTHORISED COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE.

The following important announcement appears in the *Guardian*:—"We are happy to see that the objections brought against certain portions of the Bible are about to be met by leading theologians of the Church of England in a very practical way. If a false and unfair system of interpretation has been applied to the text of Scripture, the best way of confuting it is to apply a true and legitimate one. The honour of originating the plan is due to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who consulted several of the bishops on the subject, and the Archbishop of York, at his instance, undertook to organise a plan for producing a commentary which should put the reader in full possession of whatever information may be requisite to enable him to understand the Word of God, and supply him with satisfactory answers to objections resting upon misrepresentation of its contents." The plan has received the sanction

of the Primate. A committee, consisting of the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Lichfield, Llandaff, Gloucester and Bristol, Lord Lyttelton, the Speaker, Mr. Walpole, Drs. Jacobson and Jeremie, takes the general supervision of the work. The Rev. F. C. Cook, preacher at Lincoln's-inn, will be the general editor, and will advise with the Archbishop of York and the Regius Professors of Divinity at Oxford and Cambridge upon any questions which may arise. The work will be divided into eight sections: the first of which will consist of the Pentateuch, a difficult subject, and will be edited by Professor Harold Browne; the Revs. R. C. Pascoe, T. F. Thrupp, T. E. Espin, and W. Dewhurst, contributing. The historical books will be assigned to the Rev. G. Rawlinson, editor; the Revs. T. E. Espin and Lord Arthur Hervey, contributors. The Rev. F. C. Cook will edit, and the Revs. E. H. Plumptre, W. T. Bullock, and T. Kingsbury will annotate, the poetical books. The four Great Prophets will be undertaken by Dr. McCaul as editor, and by the Revs. R. Payne Smith and H. Rose as contributors. The Bishop of St. David's and the Rev. R. Gandell will edit the twelve Minor Prophets, and the Revs. E. Huxtable, W. Drake, and F. Meyrick will contribute. The Gospels and Acts will form the sixth section; the first three Gospels will be edited by Professor Mansel, the Gospel of St. John by the Dean of Canterbury, and the Acts by Dr. Jacobson. The editorship of St. Paul's Epistles is appropriately assigned to Bishop Ellicott and Dr. Jeremie, with Dr. Gifford, Professor T. Evans, Rev. J. Waite, and Professor J. Lightfoot as contributors. To the Archbishop-elect of Dublin and the Master of Balliol is assigned the rest of the sacred canon. This really promises to be a work second only in importance to the LXX. on the English version made by order of King James. Perhaps it will be quoted "the XXX." The names of the editors, while they ensure orthodoxy, give promise that the comment thus put forth almost with the sanction of the Church of England as a body will not be the utterance of any narrow school or section of it.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES.

Our readers may remember that the Church Congress and Congregational Union met simultaneously last month,—the former at Manchester, the latter at Liverpool. In the case of the Congress, the various railway companies granted the customary facilities, but refused them to persons attending the Union meetings. The following correspondence has taken place on the subject:—

(No. 1.)

18, Wood-street, London, Nov. 4, 1863.

Sir,—I have been requested by several gentlemen to call your attention to the following particulars. During the week commencing Oct. 12, two meetings were held; the one in Manchester of the Church Congress, the other in Liverpool of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. Both of them were largely attended by ministers of religion, and other gentlemen, from all parts of the country. Application was made in Liverpool on behalf of the Congregational Union for a reduction of fare on the part of the London and North-Western Railway Company for those travelling to the meetings of the Union, and I have before me the reply and copy of the minute (No. 7,097) in which, without assigning any reason, the request is declined. I have also an advertisement of the Manchester Church Congress, in which it is stated that the London and North-Western Railway Company has agreed to extend ordinary return-tickets, to persons attending the Congress, from Monday to Friday in the same week. The contrast between the arrangement made for the one meeting and for the other is so remarkable, that it has, I think not unnaturally, given offence to many gentlemen in Liverpool and other towns, and on their behalf I have to ask if this contrast has arisen inadvertently, or if it is the deliberate decision of the directors not to afford equal facilities for travelling to gentlemen of all religious persuasions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL MORLEY.
Richard Moon, Esq., Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company.

(No. 2.)

Euston Station, Nov. 6, 1863.

Sir,—In reply to your favour of the 4th instant I beg to state that the disparity to which you allude arose from accident. It is not now the custom for railway companies to make special concessions in fares, &c., to persons attending the meetings of religious associations, but in the case of the Congress in Manchester this rule was inadvertently departed from by one of the companies interested, and it was afterwards arranged that a similar course should be adopted by the others. With regard, however, to the Liverpool meeting, the understanding between the companies was agreed to be generally adopted. Regretting that the cause for a supposed preference should have arisen in the case of the Manchester as compared with the Liverpool meeting,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) RICHARD MOON.

Samuel Morley, Esq.

A letter similar to No. 1 having been addressed to the chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, the following were received in reply:—

(No. 3.)

12, Clarendon-place, Leamington, Nov. 7, 1863.

Sir,—Your letter of the 5th instant has been forwarded to me here. I am myself not personally cognisant of the matters to which your letter refers, but I will make inquiry into them; after which you shall hear, either from myself or the secretary to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. In the meantime, I feel that I may with confidence assure you, from what I know of the members composing the board of that railway, that there would be no disposition whatever to treat one of the associations to which you refer more favourably than the other; and if one has been treated more

liberally than the other, the difference has been caused by commercial considerations only, and not from any feeling whatever as to the religious tenets of one association as compared with the other. I will only further add that personally I regret that there should have been any difference made in the treatment the two associations have experienced.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. W. WICKHAM.

Samuel Morley, Esq.

(No. 4.)

12, Clarendon-place, Leamington, Nov. 11, 1863.

Sir,—Referring again to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to inform you I have communicated with the officials of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and am told that prior to the application made by the Congregational Union, the directors had decided to decline for the future making any exceptional fares. The application from the Church Congress was made some time prior to this decision having been come to, and that from the Congregational Union was not made till some time later. This I trust will be a satisfactory explanation of the matter, and carries out the view I expressed in my former letter, that the different treatment the two associations met with at the hands of the railway company was not founded on any greater regard for the one body than the other.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. W. WICKHAM.

Samuel Morley, Esq.

In acknowledgment of Nos. 2, 3, and 4, the following was forwarded to the chairmen of both companies:—

(No. 5.)

18, Wood-street, London, November 13, 1863.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter, and thank you for the assurance that it is the intention of the directors to treat with fairness and impartiality travellers of all religious persuasions. While regretting the unfavourable contrast presented in the arrangements for the two meetings, our friends will rely upon your protecting them from any repetition of the annoyance; and as the matter has been spoken of throughout the country, I presume there will be no objection to an insertion of the correspondence in two or three newspapers where it will be most likely to meet the observation of the gentlemen who have felt themselves aggrieved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL MORLEY.

(No. 6.)

12, Clarendon-place, Leamington, Nov. 14, 1863.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and to state in reply that you are quite at liberty to publish the correspondence referred to. No element of a religious character, I am satisfied, had anything to do with the different treatment of the two religious meetings in question, and you may therefore rest assured that there will be no ground for further dissatisfaction with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on this head.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. W. WICKHAM.

Samuel Morley, Esq.

IMPENDING SACRILEGE.

(From Punch.)

It is intended to remove from Westminster Abbey the ashes of the illustrious dead that rest within the precincts of that venerable edifice, and re-inter them at Kensal-green.

The foregoing announcement is one which, if there were any truth in it, would astonish the natives, who owe allegiance to Queen Victoria, considerably; and would also somewhat amaze foreigners, even those who account us capable of any brutality.

What, then, will the British public, and other publics wherever there are any, and where there are none, what will potentates and princes say to the annexed statement extracted from the columns of a contemporary?—

THE DEDICATION OF BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.—This ground formed one of the three great fields originally belonging to the manor of Finsbury Farm, and the lease for 1,000 years, now held by the corporation, will expire in 1867, when the property reverts to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The burial-ground, since the year 1664, has been the great cemetery for Nonconformists, and here rest the bones of John Bunyan, the author of "Pilgrim's Progress"; George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends; Dr. Daniel Williams, founder of the library in Redcross-street; Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe"; Dr. Isaac Watts; Joseph Ritson, the antiquary; Thomas Stothard, R.A.; Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., author of "Our System of Police"; and other well-known literary men, besides those of the Buxtons, Sollys, Travers, Fullers, Roberts, Morleys, Gibsons, Maitlands, and other great Dissenting families. On the ground coming into the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it is intended to remove the human remains lying there, and let the ground on building leases.

It is very likely that all that is mortal of John Bunyan, except a very small quantity of phosphate of lime, has evaporated into thin air. But if any dust is of any consequence, some respect is owing to that of the most famous Jack the Giant Killer, who conquered Giant Doubt and Giant Despair, and bequeathed the story of his victory to ages. And what less can be said of the relics of that eternal benefactor to boyhood who created "Robinson Crusoe," and survived the satire of Pope? What's in a name, if the name of Watts, and the logic which has memorised it, and the psalmody which has consecrated it, cannot obtain consideration for his grave? Is there no sanctity in the tomb of Stothard, a painter—and not also a plumber and glazier?

We cannot be sure that the verses inscribed on Shakspeare's monument, deprecating the disturbance of his bones, and said to have been written by himself, were really composed by the parish clerk. There is reason, therefore, to suppose that the greatest of mankind attached some importance to the chrysalis shell whence the butterfly had flown. His judgment, coinciding with the common sentiment

of humanity, should give us pause in the idea, could we entertain it, of dislodging the residue of great spirits from Post's Corner. The dust of genius, too, has consecrated the burial-ground of Bunhill-fields.

However, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as such, will not recognise that consecration, which is all that the Dissenters' cemetery has. It is for the Dissenters themselves, in the first place, to care for the conservation of the sepulchres of their fathers. It has been suggested that they should devote a portion of their large Bicentenary Memorial Fund to the purchase of the freehold. They will be helped by many who, regardless of the creed, respect the memory of the gifted, the learned, the venerable, if quaint and prim, and rather pigheaded old Nonconformists. Like other intramural cemeteries, let the burial-ground of Bunhill-fields be converted into a garden, in which the remembrance of those whose actions "smell sweet and blossom in the dust" shall be graced with the suitable emblems of trees and flowers.

LIBERATION MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.—The annual meeting of the Liberation Society was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. The Rev. C. Vince took the chair. The chief speakers were the Revs. J. J. Brown, J. Gordon, of Evesham; G. W. Conder, of Leeds; and R. W. Dale, who addressed themselves to various aspects of the general question with great vigour and evident effect; the responses of the large audience being frequent and thoroughly hearty. Though the excitement which last year has had time to calm down, it is evident that the society has won the hearty confidence of a large portion of the community.

SIR JOHN TRELAWNY AND THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—In his speech at the Colston dinner, Bristol, last week, Mr. Berkeley, M.P., said, in referring to the Church-rate question—

My friend Sir John Trelawny led that question—a question as I think of the most vital importance—ably and vigilantly. He watched over it for several Sessions. But he now expresses his determination to lead it no more; and here I wish you to understand that it is not simply that a man goes into the House of Commons, rises, and makes a speech on his particular question; but when you undertake to lead one of those questions you take a great deal upon your shoulders if you attend to your business properly. You have a vast correspondence to conduct; you are subject to all the abuse that can be levelled at you. The consequence is that when men do not attain to certain success, and see the success attending the cause they hoped for, they get dissatisfied, and they let these causes alone. But you may depend upon it they do evil to the cause of reform by so doing. There never was a man more fitting to lead the question of Church-rates than Sir John Trelawny. Look at his descent. He is descended in such a way as fits him for the cause. You remember that Trelawny, one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II., was an ancestor of the present Sir John Trelawny. You remember, likewise, the old couplet made in those days—

And shall Trelawny die? And shall Trelawny die?
Then forty thousand underground shall know the reason why.

(Loud cheers and laughter.) Sir John Trelawny was a fit man; and now we say, applying it not literally, "And shall Trelawny die?" (loud laughter); and I say Sir John Trelawny ought not to have permitted himself to die; but I can answer for this, that he is just as earnest and anxious in the cause as ever he was.

EPISCOPAL NEPOTISM.—"Vindex Ecclesie" complains to the *Times* with regard to the diocese of Chester:—"A vacancy having occurred in the registrarship of the diocese—an office supposed to be worth some 800*l.* a-year—the Bishop has appointed his own son, a youth who has been less than two years in orders."

PROFESSOR OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY AT OXFORD.—Amongst the candidates for this office, vacant by the resignation of Canon Stanley, are the Rev. Mr. Church; the Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of Marlborough School, formerly one of Dr. Temple's Assistant Masters at Rugby; and the Rev. Mr. Lake, a member of the Duke of Newcastle's late Education Commission.

AN ACCOMMODATING JEW.—On Sunday morning the new Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. Mozley, together with several other Hebrews and adherents to the Hebrew faith, went at the head of a large civic procession with the corporation to St. Peter's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Carpenter from the words, "Righteousness exalteth a nation."

ANOTHER REMARRIAGE CASE.—A Rev. Mr. Wood, a curate of Leigh, in Lancashire, having found a couple that had been married at a Wesleyan chapel, denounced their union "as no better than a heathen marriage," and told the young couple they were not lawfully married. "He has induced them," says a local newspaper, "to be remarried, promising that he would exact no fees, and that he would give them their 'marriage-lines.'"

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S SALE OF BENEFICES ACT.—The Lord Chancellor has now more than 300 Church livings for sale under the new act to increase the income of the benefices. It appears that they are situated in 24 dioceses, of which 11 are in the diocese of Canterbury, 4 London, 25 York, 24 Exeter, 27 Lincoln, 22 Worcester, 13 Gloucester, 15 Oxford, 22 Norwich, 11 Sarum, 13 Hereford, 12 Rochester, 4 Carlisle, 11 Lichfield, 15 Ely, 13 Winchester, 17 St. David's, 9 Bath and Wells, 2 Manchester, 19 Peterborough, 9 Ripon, 1 Llandaff, and 3 Durham.

Mr. J. H. Gordon.—Some time ago we recorded the abandonment of Secularism by Mr. Gordon, the lecturer to the Leeds Secularist Society. Mr. Gordon, having been led to embrace Christianity by the

preaching of the Rev. George W. Conder, of Leeds, was subsequently received as a student into Cavendish College, Manchester, where he maintained an honourable and consistent character, while his talent as a public speaker procured him extensive access to the Congregational churches in the neighbourhood. His views of baptism having undergone a change, he was baptized a few months since by Mr. MacLaren, of Manchester, and is now identified with the Baptist denomination.

LAST HOURS OF ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.—The following is an extract from a letter in the *Christian Observer*:—"His (the Archbishop's) last illness showed his principles; then he spoke plainly. To one who, observing his sufferings, asked him if he suffered much pain, he said, 'Some time ago I should have thought it great pain, but now I am enabled to bear it.' His intellect was unclouded by illness; he could think and speak. Some one said to him, 'You are dying, as you have lived, great to the last.' The reply was, 'I am dying, as I have lived, in the faith of Jesus.' Another said, 'What a blessing that your glorious intellect is unimpaired'; he answered, 'Do not call intellect glorious; there is nothing glorious out of Christ.' Another said, 'The great fortitude of your character now supports you.' 'No, it is not my fortitude that supports me, but my faith in Christ.' With such a witness on his lips and in his acts, Archbishop Whately passed away."

THE FREE CHURCH AND THE FREE PRESS.—The *Banffshire Journal* states that on Monday of last week the Wick Free Church building committee met for the purpose of censuring one of their number, the proprietor of *John O'Grady's Journal*, for hinting that a desire to obtain again the seat in Parliament for the northern burghs might have as much to do with a contribution of 50*l.* made to the building fund of the new Free Church at Wick as a new-born regard for the Free Church—a remark which might deter future candidates for their votes from giving anything towards the funds of the church. After they had drawn out a motion of censure, they summoned their offending brother, and lectured him in their own way on the sinfulness of his conduct, and the propriety of the chastisement they were about to inflict on him; but somehow they could not get him to see his sin, and after two hours of stormy contention they committed their motion of censure to the fire, as he maintained that, if they engrossed it in their minute, he would insist on having a copy of it.—*Scotsman*.

Religious Intelligence.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THEATRES, &c.—The preachers in these services on Sunday were as follows:—Sadler's-wells, Rev. Dr. Edmond Pavilion, Rev. William Macfarlane. Victoria, Rev. D. M'Anally, M.A. Standard, Rev. J. T. Campbell Gullan (for Rev. J. Rodgers, M.A., unwell). St. James's Hall, Rev. J. Graham and Rev. A. M'Millan. Britannia, Rev. Clement Dukes.

FARINGDON, BERKS.—The Rev. J. Moreland has intimated his intention of resigning his pastorate in this town at Christmas next.

MR. F. E. HENSON, student of Rotherham College, whose term expires next Christmas, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the members of the Independent church and congregation meeting in Dogley-lane Chapel, near Huddersfield, to become their pastor. He enters upon his work next January.

MOSELEY-ROAD, BIRMINGHAM.—Recognition services in connection with the settlement of the Rev. R. Thomas, late of Sittingbourne, Kent, as pastor of the Congregational church, Moseley-road, were held on Wednesday, November 10th. The Rev. J. J. Brown read the Scriptures; the Rev. Professor Barker, of Spring-hill College, offered the recognition prayer; the R. W. Dale, M.A., gave the charge to the pastor, from Colossians iv. 17; the Rev. R. D. Wilson preached to the people from Matthew ix. 38; and the Rev. H. J. Heathcote concluded these impressive and interesting services with prayer.

BADDESLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.—The opening services of a new Congregational chapel, Baddesley, near Atherstone, were held on Monday, Oct. 26. The Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Edgbaston, in the evening. A public tea-meeting was held betwixt the services. On the 1st November, the Rev. J. Riddle, of Spring-hill College, preached afternoon and evening; and on the 8th November, Rev. G. Ingall, of Birmingham, when collections were made on each occasion, and nearly 40*l.* were realised. The congregations are very anxious to clear off all the debt before the end of the year. The English Congregational Chapel-Building Society have kindly afforded pecuniary aid towards the erection.

MERTON, SURREY.—The want of suitable accommodation for the Sabbath-school connected with the Independent Chapel at this place having been long felt, the friends resolved to erect two commodious rooms, one for adults and the other for infants. The building is now completed, and on Sunday, November 8th, the opening was celebrated by the Rev. T. Orr, of Mitcham, preaching in the morning, and the Rev. I. M. Soule, of Battersea, in the evening, when collections were made. On the following Tuesday evening, November 10th, about 150 friends sat down to tea in the large new room, after which there was a public meeting, the Rev. R. Davies, the minister of the chapel, presiding. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Anderson, of Tooting; I. Jacob, of Sutton; J. C. Evans, of

Putney; the Hon. Captain Hobart; Messrs. T. N. White, J. Redworth, W. Russell, W. Beavan, and J. Crouch. The cost of the rooms has been 350*l.*, towards which the sum of 240*l.* has already been raised, and the friends are making efforts to clear off the debt.

WALTHAMSTOW.—The Rev. A. Morris, late of New College, has accepted the pastorate of the new Congregational church, Orford-road, on the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation. At a public meeting held in the temporary building on the 6th October, it was resolved to commence the erection of the school, to be used as a chapel until the larger building can be secured. The Rev. J. Shedlock, M.A., occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. C. Dukes, M.A., A. Morris, T. G. Wilson, &c. The new building, now in course of erection, will be plain and commodious, and will accommodate about 300 persons, costing 500*l.* A freehold site for both school and permanent chapel has already been purchased, and is situated in a central part of this large and rapidly increasing town.

A NEW (BICENTENARY) CHAPEL AT HUDDERSFIELD.—On Saturday afternoon week the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new chapel at Hill-house, Huddersfield, to be erected as the result of the late Bicentenary movement, was performed by Mr. J. W. Willans, of London. The day was highly unfavourable, yet the company assembled was numerous. The new building is to be erected from plans by Mr. Pritchett, architect, of Darlington, of the firm of Pritchett and Sons, in the late decorated or middle pointed style of Gothic architecture. It will be a spacious building, with a spire, capable of accommodating 900 people, and from the position of the site it will be seen from a great distance. The total cost is estimated at 3,000*l.* The clerk of works is Mr. Jowett; the masons Messrs. Brooke, of Huddersfield. On Monday night week, a public meeting was held in Ramsden-street Chapel, Huddersfield, in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of this chapel. Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax, occupied the chair. Mr. C. Hirst, treasurer to the building committee, reported that the amount of subscriptions towards the cost of the building (3,000*l.*) was, up to the time of making up the statement for the meeting, 2,012*l.* At the close of the meeting, the chairman promised 50*l.* towards the building fund; Mr. Robert Jackson also promised 50*l.*, and Mr. W. Wrigley 25*l.* Slips of paper were also handed round for further subscriptions.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, SURREY.—The completion of the Congregational chapel in this town and entire extinction of the debt was celebrated by reopening services on Sunday last, November 8, and by a public meeting held on Tuesday, the 10th. On Sunday the Rev. L. H. Byrnes, B.A., the pastor, preached in the morning, and the Rev. H. B. Ingram, of Paddington, in the evening. On Tuesday evening upwards of 300 persons assembled in the schoolroom to tea, the room being packed in every part. After tea the pastor occupied the chair, and gave a brief account of the contraction and liquidation of the debt. The whole cost of the chapel and schools, including the works now completed, had been 3,900*l.*, besides about 650*l.* for purchase and inclosure of ground for the buildings, making altogether 4,550*l.*, all of which had been raised in eight years, and 800*l.* of it during the present year. After a hymn of praise, and prayer offered by the Rev. W. A. Popley, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. G. S. Ingram, of Twickenham; the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, of Clapham; the Rev. A. Mackenral, B.A., of Surbiton; the Rev. J. B. French, of Richmond; the Rev. R. Robinson, of York-road, Lambeth; and the Rev. H. Bayley (Baptist), Kingston. The works connected with the finishing of the chapel, including the lowering of the gallery nearly two feet, have been tastefully and satisfactorily executed, under the direction of J. Tarring, Esq., architect.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.—The foundation-stone of the Free Church at Mold was laid on Thursday week. The weather was as unpropitious as possible, yet a large number of persons assembled on the occasion. The *Wrexham and Denbighshire Advertiser* gives the following brief history of the origin of this church:—

In September, 1857, a few families resident in Mold (which may be regarded as a border town), convinced that there was great need for the establishment of a church, the services of which should be conducted in English, hired the Town Hall for public worship. Encouraged by the attendance at the services in May, 1858, they formed themselves into a church of the orthodox faith, and Congregational in policy and discipline. As members of various evangelical denominations had united to constitute the church, it was resolved that its constitution should be as catholic as possible, so that Christian love might be promoted and Christian energy concentrated in the one effort. A revised form of the Liturgy has been adopted; the Lord's supper is administered as in other Nonconformist churches; infants are baptized in the church; all have consented to make some concession for the sake of common unity, and they are confident that unbroken peace may still continue. In July, 1860, the Rev. W. Warlow Harry, of New College, London, entered upon his ministry in this church, and has laboured as a faithful minister of Christ, with unflinching zeal and perseverance. The steady increase of the church and congregation has made it not only desirable but necessary that a place of worship should be erected, suitable to the requirements of the congregation.

The new building will be in the early English style, and afford accommodation for some 350 persons. Its cost is about 1,080*l.* After a public luncheon in the Assembly-room, the company proceeded to the site of the building, and although the rain poured incessantly,

a large throng of people had met together to witness the interesting ceremony. The choir having sung the *Cantata Domino*, the Rev. Mr. Harry then addressed the audience, alluding to the two disadvantageous circumstances under which they had met—the inclemency of the weather, and Mr. Crossley's inability to be present to perform that interesting ceremony. He hoped that, despite these discouragements, none would lose heart. After a few more words, Mr. Harry was presented with a silver trowel, with which he performed the customary ceremony. The choir next sang a hymn; after which the Rev. J. C. Gallaway offered up an impressive prayer. At six o'clock a public meeting was held in the large assembly-room over the Market Hall, which was crowded to excess. The Rev. W. Harry occupied the chair, and on the platform were the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., of London; the Rev. F. B. Brown, of Wrexham; the Rev. Isaac Harries, of Mold; the Rev. Roger Edwards, of Mold; the Rev. John Roberts, of Bryncoch; and Mr. David Roberts, of Chester. Excellent and stirring speeches were delivered by the chairman, who was able to announce some further handsome donations; the Revs. F. B. Brown, J. C. Gallaway, Roger Edwards, and Isaac Harris; Mr. Thomas, of Wrexham; Mr. John Roberts, of Bryncoch; Mr. Dr. Roberts, of Chester, &c. The tea-meeting, which took place at half-past three, was about the most popular part of the whole day's proceedings, for to the minute every seat was occupied, and there was a continual ingress and egress until nearly six o'clock. About 600 were present at the tea-meeting. The whole proceedings of the day will long be remembered in Mold. The English Chapel-Building Society have subscribed 300*l.* to the church, which, now that the English language is growing so fast into use into the Principality, will meet a very urgent need. The list of contributors includes the names of the Marquis of Westminster; Sir John Hanmer, Bart., M.P.; Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P.; Lord Ebury, &c.: the whole sum collected or promised amounting to upwards of one thousand pounds. Mr. John Crossley, who was unavoidably prevented from being present to lay the foundation-stone, sent a donation of 50*l.*

Correspondence.

ENGLISH REVENGE IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Cobden addressed to the Mayor of Rochdale, and the article headed, "Silence gives Consent," which appeared in the last issue of the *Nonconformist*, were alike reasonable in calling attention to the outrage recently committed in the name and by the agents of England in Japan. I cannot imagine that any one can read the harrowing details of this sad story, without feelings of indignant grief and deepest shame; and I do most sincerely trust that the suggestion contained in the article referred to, touching a memorial to the Throne from the Free Churches of the land, will be carried out. Silence will be sin. The destruction of Kagoshima was a crime of almost unexampled barbarity, and that a Christian nation should be responsible for it, is a great misfortune. Approve the conduct of its perpetrators indeed!—the Government and the country cannot condemn it too bitterly, nor punish it too severely; and British Christians owe it to themselves, to the faith they hold, and to the land they love, to give expression, in the form of protest, to their abhorrence of this atrocious deed.

But to the point. What can be done about these memorials protesting against this lamentable specimen of English revenge? Can any combined action be taken in the matter? Can the Free Churches throughout the country be one and all induced to prepare memorials embodying their deep disapproval of the whole outrage, their demand that the guilty perpetrators be called to account, and their desire that steps be taken to prevent the repetition of deeds so dreadful and disgraceful. I am hoping that the subject is already under the consideration of those who can best influence our various organisations; but fearing lest it should be overlooked I have ventured to write these few words. Perhaps they may serve the purpose of keeping the affair in the daylight. Possibly they may lead to some practical result. I think the church and congregation over which I preside will in any case transmit a memorial to the proper quarter. I have sought to prepare them for it by preaching from the words, "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."

I am, &c.,
A COUNTRY PASTOR.

November 16, 1863.

[*.* We are happy in being able to inform our correspondent that "the subject is already under the consideration of those who can best influence our various organisations."—ED. *Noncon.*]

MR. CONSUL PRITCHARD.—Mr. George Pritchard, formerly British consul at Tahiti, writes as follows to the *Times*:—"In the *Times* of the 7th inst. I find the following:—'Reported death of Mr. Pritchard,' &c. I beg to inform you that this is altogether a misrepresentation. I have been in England six years. I have long been the travelling secretary for the Home and School at Blackheath, for the sons and orphans of missionaries. The schooner *Anita* sailed from the Fiji group on the 1st of January, bound for the Navigators' Islands. There were ten passengers. Among them were Captain Gardner, American consul for Samoa, and his lady; also Miss Pritchard, my daughter, who was bringing to this country the two daughters of her brother, Mr. William T. Pritchard, who succeeded me in the consulship. On the 11th of the same month they were overtaken by a most tremendous hurricane, in which the vessel was wrecked and all on board perished. My son was not in the schooner."

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Advices have been received from New York by the Scotia to November 4, and by the Hibernia to the 5th.

TENNESSEE.

General Thomas, under date Oct. 29, officially reports that since the fight of the previous night no further demonstration by the enemy had been made. He also reports that General Hooker's captures in that action were four officers, 103 men, and nearly 1,000 Enfield rifles, and his losses 350 men killed and wounded.

Confederate telegrams of the 29th ult., from Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, assert that the Federals hold the west bank and the Confederates the east bank of the Lookout Creek. Lookout Mountain had not been occupied by the Federals. Despatches from Chattanooga to the 3rd inst. state that the Confederates were shelling Hooker's position in Lookout Valley from Lookout Mountain. Bragg's forage-train has been captured in Lookout Valley. It is reported that there are no Confederates, except guerillas, left in East Tennessee.

Howard and Hooker's divisions had advanced from Bridgeport to Lookout Valley, where they were joined by Granger's corps, which crossed at Brown's Ferry, three miles below Chattanooga. Jenkins's division had attacked the Federals, capturing twenty-five prisoners.

According to accounts published in the *Louisville Journal* of the 2nd inst. the Confederate Generals S. D. Lee, Wheeler, Rhoddy, and Forrest, with forces amounting in the aggregate to 15,000 men, were in the vicinity of Tusculum, Courtland, and Decatur, in Alabama, preparing to operate against the line of the Federal communications between Nashville and Chattanooga.

A battle between the Federals and Confederates, in which General Forrest was wounded, is said to have been fought at Tusculum on the 24th ult., but no particulars are given. A late despatch says that General Sherman had had some severe fighting near Tusculum.

Knoxville despatches of the 30th ult. announce that the portion of General Burnside's forces which occupied London, south of Knoxville, had returned to the north side of the Tennessee, and were posted upon the heights commanding the town. The *New York Times* believes that the Confederates are executing a movement against General Burnside.

It is reported that General Joe Johnston has ordered General Forrest to burn all the cotton in his command.

Despatches report that Columbia, Alabama, is in Federal possession, without giving details of its capture.

Eight hundred Federal cavalry are said to have been captured in Alabama.

VIRGINIA.

The Confederates, in small force, were fortifying the approaches to the north bank of the Rappahannock. General Meade had obtained information concerning Lee's strength which would enable him shortly to take active measures. All the troops in Washington were reinforcing Meade, their place being supplied by invalid troops. Railroad communication had been reopened between Alexandria and Warrenton. Mosby's guerillas were still operating around Warrenton.

Further advices from New York to the evening of the 5th inst., per Hibernia, *via* St. John's, state that Meade had received permission to attack, and was reported to be moving with ten days' rations. Simultaneous movements had, it was said, been ordered at Chattanooga and Charleston.

CHARLESTON.

Charleston advices received at Richmond to the 30th ult. state that the bombardment of Fort Sumter on that day was the heaviest that had yet taken place. From sundown on the 28th to sundown on the 29th, 1,200 shots from 15-inch mortars and 300lb. Parrott guns were used against Fort Sumter. On the evening of the 30th the Federals opened on the north-east angle of Fort Sumter from Forts Gregg and Wagner, and two other batteries on Cumming's Point. Three Monitors were also engaged. The Confederate casualties were seven wounded. The bombardment continued, but was slackening.

Federal advices confirm the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the object being to prevent the Confederates constructing new batteries on the channel side. The south-east face of Fort Sumter is much damaged by the bombardment. No more shells have been thrown into Charleston. The bombardment of the city was not expected.

Confederate despatches report that the bombardment of Fort Sumter continued without intermission throughout the 31st ult. and 1st inst. 1,005 shots were fired by the Federals on the former day, and during the afternoon of the latter the firing averaged four shots per minute. Early on the 31st ult. the sea-face wall of the fort fell in, burying a number of the garrison in the ruins. Thirteen men were reported missing by this accident; the other casualties were two killed and three wounded. The flagstaff was twice shot away; the flag itself was so badly battered that the battle-flag of the Georgia regiment was raised instead. On the evening of the 1st the bombardment was still severe.

GENERAL BUTLER IN COMMAND AGAIN.

General Butler has at length been reappointed to active service. His new command is said to include Baltimore, Fort Monroe, Norfolk, and North Carolina—Schenck and Foster being both superseded.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

President Davis reviewed the Confederate troops

at Mobile on the 24th of October. After the parade he made a speech, in which he congratulated the people of the Confederacy upon the fact that their cause was in a better condition than it was a year previously. Having just come from the battle-field of Chicamauga, he was happy to state that the heroes of that bloody field stood ready to strike the blow which should secure the complete fruit of their glorious victory. He could say more—that he believed they would strike that blow, and that Rosecrans' unwilling legions would be destroyed or driven for refuge to Ohio.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN OHIO.

A conspiracy to overthrow the State Government of Ohio is reported by telegrams from Cincinnati to have been recently discovered. The programme of the plot comprehended the liberation of all the Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase and in the Penitentiary, the seizure of the arms in the arsenal at Columbus, and the inauguration of a general campaign throughout the State. Various persons had been arrested in Cincinnati and other towns in Ohio, charged with being implicated in the conspiracy. They have been held to bail in sums of 10,000 dols. each to appear for examination before the United States' Commissioner at Cincinnati.

TEXAS.

Advices from New Orleans of the 22nd ult. state that General Franklin's army took possession of Opelousas on the previous day. The Confederates were obliged to fall back from several strong positions, owing to the demonstrations made against their rear by General Dana. Another expedition was fitting out at New Orleans, and was expected to sail immediately. It was reported that Banks would command it, and that he would land on the Texan coast, and form a junction with Franklin.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans have gained the elections in New York State. Their majority was estimated at 35,000. In New York city the Democrats had lost 10,000 votes since last year. The Republican ticket had been elected in Massachusetts by a majority of 40,000. The *Times* correspondent says:—

There is no doubt but the success of the Republicans has been equally great in Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, and Kansas, where partial elections came off also yesterday, everywhere with the best order and calmness; indeed, with an apathy which naturally sprang from security on the part of that party which has actually achieved the victory. The peace-at-any-price men have gone to the wall with Fernando Wood and Vallandigham. The war-with-conciliation men have followed them, with Seymour and his friends. It will take no small amount of adversity to sober these Yankees; still, no one can predict what would happen were the Southerners to hold out in their present position till the next Presidential election.

The only known triumph of the Democratic party was in New Jersey.

Prior to the New York election, it is stated that 20,000 furloughed soldiers were sent there from Washington. They received free transportation, it being understood that they would vote for the Republican ticket on the election-day.

Governor Seymour, a few days before the election, addressed a large assemblage of the Democracy of New York, at the Cooper Institute. He declared that when the soldiers demanded by the President's last call should be provided, they would complete the number of 2,000,000 of men furnished to the Administration for the war, of whom over 1,400,000 had already been sent to the field; that it had been proved that these troops were melting away at the rate of 100 men per day; that the war was involving the people in national bankruptcy and ruin; that the South could not be conquered unless conciliation was superadded to force; that the Democratic party desired that the war should cease, and that overtures of peace and reconciliation to the South might and ought to have been put forward when the signal victories of Vicksburg and Port Hudson had been achieved. He believed the war to be now carried on, not for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the constitution, but for the centralisation of power. The Hon. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, also addressed the same meeting. He asserted that the war the Administration is carrying on is against non-combatants, against women and children, against States' lines, and States' rights, against institutions, and against all that is good and great in civilisation; that it is a war to break up the form and structure of the Government, and to break down the very constitution for which it was initiated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a complimentary visit to the New Jersey municipality, Admiral Liavoski said he was sure that the Emperor of Russia sympathised with the North in the present unjust rebellion, and hoped and believed, as he himself did, that the North would be successful. He should shortly take as many of his fleet as possible to Washington to winter there.

At a Democratic mass-meeting held at New York the Poles were lustily cheered, and vigorous groans given for the Russians.

Guerillas still invest the banks of the Mississippi, firing on passing steamers.

Considerable frauds had been discovered in the New York Custom-house, by which persons shipping goods to neutral ports avoided furnishing bonds against re-shipment of the goods to the South.

The Russian ball took place on the 5th. The effect, however, was entirely spoilt by the dense crowd rendering movement almost impossible.

By the last advices (the 5th) money was tight, the premium on gold being 48½ per cent.

FEDERAL FINANCE.—The war appears to be costing the American Government about 150,000,000*l.* a

year; at least, the official statement of the indebtedness of the Union on 1st May, 1863, was 964,000,000 dollars, and is for 1st September 1,228,000,000 dollars, an increase of 13,200,000 a month. This includes every liability except unpaid bills, which, though large, cannot reach the preposterous figure mentioned in the *Times*. Taking the dollar at a fifth of a pound, which is very nearly its value, the debt is now (November 1st) 260,000,000*l.*, and the liabilities, perhaps, 40,000,000*l.* more, or 300,000,000*l.* in all. By this time next year it will be 450,000,000*l.*, bearing an average interest of a little less than five per cent. per annum. We have taken our figures from a remarkable and apparently accurate synopsis of the financial position published in the New York correspondence of the *Manchester Examiner*.—*Spectator*.

LABOUR STRIKES IN AMERICA.—The spirit of "strike" is abroad among all the industrial classes. Here in New York, at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago, and other cities, the mechanics are astir—coopers, carpenters, painters, shoemakers, &c. They say they are unable to live and keep their families at the present prices of provisions, clothing, fuel, &c. Taking some of the necessities of life, such as flour, butter and eggs, vegetables, sugar, tea, coffee, beef, rice, &c., it is computed that what three years ago cost 9 dols. 67c. is not now to be had for less than 16 dols. 79c.—*Times Special Correspondent*.

DRUNKENNESS PREVAILS ALMOST EVERYWHERE, IN CAMP AND COURT. It is that vice, above all others, that cripples the army. The poor soldier drinks, gets drunk, and is disgracefully punished for it. The officer does the same thing, and is not even reprimanded. It would astound some of the sober, devout people of the Free States to learn how many young men, officers in the army, have already been ruined by strong drink. The War Department is making every effort to prevent intoxicating liquors from going to the common soldiers, but why does it not prohibit drinking among officers? One half the brigadier-generals now on pay know far better how to swallow prodigious quantities of whisky than to manage a brigade of troops upon the field of battle. It is time that good men everywhere spoke out upon this subject.—*Washington Letter in New York Independent*.

LAIRD'S STEAM RAM.—The seizure of the rams said to be in course of construction for the Confederate Government was so clearly foreshadowed in the recent speech of Lord Russell at Blairgowrie that it excites no surprise. It will be a bitter disappointment to the high hopes that had been formed of their efficiency and influence upon the fate of the war by the sanguine minds of our people, yet it admits of great doubt whether their importance to our cause was not much overrated. Bright visions had been conjured up of the blockade broken and the enemy's cities bombarded. We should, however, reflect that the construction of a vessel adapted to resist the violence of the North Atlantic gales, and to cross the ocean from Europe to America, necessitates a lighter armament and a thinner mailing of iron than those intended solely for coast or harbour defence. The Monitors already possessed by the Yankees, and the still more formidable ones rapidly advancing to completion, would be superior to any we would be likely to receive from Europe, and consequently no such great results could be anticipated from them as some ardent imaginations of both Confederates and Yankees have depicted.—*Richmond Examiner*.

CONFEDERATE STATES AND THE PRAYER-BOOK.—A memorial is reported to have been laid before the "General Council" of the bishops, clergy, and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in "the Confederate States of America." It is understood to have been referred to a select committee (of which Bishop General Polk is chairman), with instructions so to revise the Prayer-book as to free it from all traces of Abolitionism, and also to consider and report on the expediency of a corrected Southern version of the Old and New Testaments—especially the latter.—*Toronto Echo*.

GREAT REFORM MEETING AT BRISTOL.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting of the electors and non-electors of Bristol was held at the Broadmead-rooms, Bristol, to hear addresses by the Hon. F. H. Berkeley, M.P., and other gentlemen, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform and other prominent political questions of the day. The meeting was announced to commence at seven o'clock, but the room was densely packed long before that time. Not only was every inch of the space within the walls occupied, but turned-up faces could be seen crowded far into the avenue leading from Broadmead. Mr. Berkeley was enthusiastically cheered on his appearance on the platform, which was occupied by the leading reformers of Bristol. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. S. Robinson.

A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Gore Langton, the other member for the city, who was unable to attend on account of ill health. Mr. Langton said:—

The further progress of Parliamentary Reform rests now entirely with the people themselves. The interest felt during the last two or three years in the momentous events which have been passing in foreign countries, the fearful struggle for power and independence in the North American States, the glorious regeneration of long-suffering and oppressed Italy, the atrocities which are desolating unhappy Poland, have no doubt had their influence in turning our thoughts from affairs at home: but a general election cannot be far distant, and it will then be for the different constituencies throughout the country to declare whether they consider a more equitable distribution of political power is required by

the increasing wealth and intelligence of the nation, or whether they are content, in the language of Earl Russell, to "rest, and be thankful."

The CHAIRMAN in the course of his opening speech said:—

Our friend Mr. Langton, in the letter I have read this evening, attributes the withdrawal of the last Liberal Reform Bill in a large degree to the ill-concealed indifference of the Premier. There was, I think, a stronger reason than this, namely, the manifest apathy of the non-electors upon this subject. I think a large extension of the franchise might safely be conceded, and it is a monstrous anomaly that there should be thirty boroughs in the kingdom with less than 500 electors, each returning the same number of members as Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol, with constituencies of from 12,000 to 18,000; but rely on it, in the absence of pressure from without, the House of Commons will not reform itself any more than the Irish Church will reform itself, and that nobody expects. (Laughter.) Speaking of the Irish Church, I am reminded that ecclesiastical questions will form for the future frequent subjects of discussion in Parliament. On Church-rates I have only to say that the stolid obstinacy which has refused to remove this irritating and unjust tax has done more to teach the injurious relationships between Church and State than all the efforts of the Liberation Society, because in every parish where a Church-rate is contested the doctrine of the injustice of forcing one man to pay for another's religion is taught in its most practical form. (Cheers.) Mr. Dillwyn's Endowed Schools Bill, and the constantly recurring subject of not only the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, but their admission on perfectly equal terms to all their honours and emoluments, must, too, be insisted on. What Dissenters want is not supremacy, but equality—the taking of the hand of the law off everything in the shape of religious opinion. I will now revert to a subject in connection with the extension of the suffrage. As to the charge occasionally made that the middle classes having, to a large extent through the working classes, obtained the suffrage for themselves, now refuse to aid them in obtaining political power, I wonder that, with the fact of the introduction by Lord John Russell of his last Reform Bill, such a charge should be made. How were the electors to obtain an extension of the suffrage to the non-electors but by sending members to Parliament who were favourable to such extension? The members for Bristol, in common with the Liberal party, supported this measure, and it was lost mainly through the supineness of the non-electors out of doors, a strong moral pressure from without being required when constitutional changes are attempted. I deny, then, that the middle classes have not made the attempt to give more political power to the working classes. And they have done more. Has not the whole current of legislation gone to improve the condition of the working classes? Has not the means of education been spread abroad with an unsparing hand, not only by Government provision, but by the large voluntary contributions of the middle classes throughout the kingdom, and who but the working classes have had the lion's share of this? (Cheers.) Then, have they not had the largest share in the benefits, in consequence of their superior numbers, of the Sanitary and Health Acts? I have not the general returns of the Central Board of Health; but I will take the case of one town or city as an illustration of the improvement effected. In Salisbury, for eighty years previous to the completion of the drainage, the number of deaths per annum was twenty-seven in 1,000; for the eight years since the completion of the drainage the rate had been twenty-one in 1,000, being a decrease of nearly one-fourth; and when we see decrease of deaths we know that this must include decrease in sickness, improved health, and consequent happiness and comfort as its accompaniment. (Cheers.) Free-trade, and the removal of protection, has, too, brought with it a general cheapness in articles of food and domestic consumption, in the benefits of which the working classes have largely participated. And are not the efforts made for improved dwellings, working men's institutes, increased subscriptions to infirmaries and hospitals, all evidence in the same direction? But I would say, in conclusion, let the working classes learn to rely more on themselves. (Cheers.) You are getting better wages than ever, you are better instructed than ever, you are more moral and enlightened, you have greater self-control than ever; your intelligence now is greater than that possessed by the middle classes thirty years ago; do not, then, ask the middle classes for anything, but go and get it for yourselves. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

Mr. R. WILLIAMS moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting, while generally approving of the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government, regrets that it has not more energetically promoted those measures of political and ecclesiastical reform which its supporters had a right to expect.

Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM, who was received with applause, seconded the resolution. He dwelt at some length on the present position of the so-called Liberal Government to the Liberal party. He gratefully admitted the great and eminent service which the Liberal party and Liberal Governments during the past thirty years had conferred upon this country and the world, and for himself he agreed to a great extent with the foreign policy of the present Government in Italy, Poland, and America. But he could not agree with a great deal of the policy of the Government.

I believe the present policy of the Liberal Government relative to home affairs will before long sink our party. (A voice: Lord Palmerston for ever.) I can see as clear as the sun at noonday that if we have not more defined principles of policy for home government, and home reform, as a party we are gone. (Cheers and "no.") The Tories will rally round a drum-stick—(laughter)—but we struggle for principles. I hope my friend on the right here (Mr Berkeley)—I hope he will allow me to call him my friend, although we break a lance together occasionally—will not forget to tell the Liberal Government that on many questions they do not represent the Liberal party; and that perseverance in that course will tend to sink the Liberal ship. Take the question of the ballot, which my friend here represents. Is that ballot fairly represented by the Liberal Government? (No, no.) That is a question on which

two-thirds of the Liberal party are united, and yet that Liberal party will not allow it to be discussed. It is a disgrace to any Liberal Government not to allow the question to be discussed. (Hear, hear.) Allow me to ask you to note the way in which the Church-rate question has been treated by the present Government. After years of toil, and the most earnest and persevering efforts, the friends of Church-rate abolition were enabled, session after session, to pass a bill for the abolition of this unjust and unpopular tax. Ninety-five per cent. of the members of the Liberal party in the House of Commons supported, and still support, that measure, and yet the Government have allowed the Lords to reject that measure year after year, and have never made the slightest effort to secure the success of the bill. Individually I confess I am pleased to think that Church-rates still remain to call the attention of the country and of political parties to a much larger question which will ere long force itself upon the attention of public men, and will come before the country for consideration and decision. I think I can plainly see that shortly the grand distinctive policy that will mark the line between the Liberal and the Tory party will be their respective opinions relative to ecclesiastical questions. (Cheers.) On the one side you have already the Tory, or rather I suppose I must say the Conservative party, resolving to stand or fall on the preservation of things as they are relative to the State Church. I am rejoiced that they have come to that determination, and it will now be for the Liberal party to agree upon a policy in reference to ecclesiastical questions. I venture to say that the Church of England cannot continue in her present position, with half the religious and worshipping population outside her pale—with one-third of the whole population outside of all religious influence—and with the perfect toleration of all religious creeds now happily recognised in this country. There is certain to come the demand that in the eye of the law every Christian and every church shall be placed on a footing of perfect religious equality. (Cheers.) Commercial men have learnt that commerce flourishes most where most freed from interference and control, and liberal and enlightened men of all religious parties are learning that religion flourishes most and lives best when most freed from the patronage, the corruption, and the control of the State. On this ground, depend upon it, the future battle between Liberalism and Conservatism will be fought; and with a purged, a reformed, and an earnest and enlightened Liberal party, I have no fear of the result. (Cheers.) I have now done. I have spoken with freedom as to the points on which I agree with, and those on which I differ from the Government. Earl Russell says, "Rest, and be thankful." I am thankful for what we have; but I think we have been resting long enough. We have not had much in the way of Parliamentary reform for thirty years. I see before me a large body of working men. It is my privilege to mix a good deal with working men; and I stand on this platform to declare my conviction that the working men of the present day are more safe to be trusted with the franchise than the middle classes were thirty years ago. (Cheers.) Then why not carry it to its legitimate issue, and trust these people with that political power from which they have been too long debarred?

Mr. C. J. THOMAS moved the second resolution in an impressive speech. It was as follows:—

That this meeting considers that the greatly increased intelligence of the working classes, their love of order, their cheerful obedience to the laws, and loyalty to the Throne, entitle them to ask for a large and comprehensive measure of Parliamentary reform, and the free exercise of the franchise should be protected by the ballot.

Mr. A. ALLEN seconded the resolution, and it was supported by Mr. J. BASTON, an operative.

Mr. BERKELEY, on rising to address the meeting, met with a most hearty reception, the immense auditory cheering, waving their hats, and giving other demonstrations of applause. After having referred to the state of his health, and observed that his principles on the question of reform must be well known, as during his twenty-six years' service as member for Bristol he had never swerved from them, he went on to allude to the magnificent meeting before him, and to the way in which he was always moved by kind feeling shown him by his constituents. He proceeded:—

It is the fashion of the day, of the Tories and the old Whigs, to say that reform is dead. ("No.") Now, to say that reform must cease is, if I read the matter aright, a complete absurdity, because it inculcates this doctrine, that all abuses are dead. If all abuses are not dead, if there are abuses existing and flourishing, surely it is the duty of every member sent by the people to Parliament to upset and eradicate those abuses, and if I understand the word, that is reform. (Loud cheers.) Lord Russell, we are told, truly enough says, "Rest, and be thankful." We are thankful to Lord Russell for the great deeds he has done, very thankful to him, but as long as there exist abuses it is an insult to the reformers of this country to say that those abuses shall not be taken away from them. (Hear, hear.) Is it an abuse that the franchise is confined as it is? Of course that is an abuse. Then reform it. And is it no abuse that there should exist in this country sixty or seventy boroughs which return members at the command of a certain powerful individual. (Hear.) That is no representation. (Cheers.) (A voice: "Monopoly.") But that is what we require to see corrected. Is it an abuse that a man should be told that he has a right to vote, that he shall know by law that he has that right, and that when he comes to exercise that right he finds it taken away from him by another man? and yet that exists to an immense extent. (Hear, hear.) There is not one man in ten throughout the whole country who votes entirely by his own will. (Hear, hear.) In counties they vote in droves—(laughter)—by the will of their landlords. (A voice: "Right enough.") And when you come to look in some arduous struggle, to our great factories, you see men who always vote with their masters. Now, if masters be good men, kind men, I have no objection to that. I have no objection that a man shall vote with his master, but what I do object to is that the master shall have the power of punishing that man if he doesn't vote that way. (Loud cheers.)

The hon. member then proceeded to point out other abuses which needed reformation, and in adverting to those in the law, he sketched the main features of

Mr. Bewick's case, and of others in which justice had miscarried. He referred to the growth of the ballot party in the House of Commons, where a full third of her Majesty's Government and two members of her Majesty's Cabinet always voted with him. Lord Palmerston made the ballot an open question, but the minute the Tories got into office they would make it close enough. Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Charles Villiers, well known as the Corn-law men, always voted for the ballot, and one of the finest speakers he ever heard, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Westbury), made a speech in its favour that cut Lord Palmerston into pieces. (Cheers and laughter.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

AMERICA.

(Per the Damascus and Etna.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Guerillas still infest the country along the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and pick up detached squads of soldiers, wagons, &c. It is estimated that General Imboden has in that locality and in that way captured, during the past year, not less than 1,200 Federal troops and great quantities of baggage and stores.

The Confederates have been repulsed at Colliersville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The Confederate General Geary and his staff were captured.

General Thomas reports the capture of a forage train belonging to General Bragg's army, together with the guard, in the Lookout Valley.

General Loring, with 8,000 Confederates, is at Canton, Mississippi, in the rear of Vicksburg, defending the Southern railways.

Lee's force is said to be diminished to 30,000 men. The Federal Government is reported to be urging Meade to move forward.

The Confederates have been repulsed in an attack upon Pine's Bluff, Arkansas. General Price has retreated beyond the Red River.

Three out of five of the administration candidates were elected in Baltimore. The majority of the inhabitants refrained from voting.

Nov. 7.

The steamer *Salvor*, from Charleston on the 4th, arrived at Philadelphia, reports Sumter in possession of the Federals, and a heavy bombardment of other Confederate forts progressing. This news is not considered entirely trustworthy.

Despatches from Chattanooga of the 6th report all quiet, with the exception of a desultory fire maintained by one of the Confederate guns upon Lookout Mountain, which was productive of no damage. The disappearance of a portion of the Confederate camps in front of the Federal right, gave rise to much speculation. Daily communications had been opened with Bridgeport, and supplies were rapidly reaching the Federals.

General Bragg's army is reported to have been weakened for some purpose not yet developed. Prisoners report that fourteen Confederate brigades, under Cheatham and Forrest, were at various points beyond the Tennessee River.

The Richmond papers complain of the scarcity of food. The prisoners arriving from Richmond were starving.

(Via Cape Race.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

On Saturday General Meade's army advanced to the Rappahannock, and attacked the Confederate outposts at Rappahannock Station, Kelly's Ford. After a short but desperate conflict, the Confederates, being overwhelmingly outnumbered, were driven across the river, leaving in the hands of the Federal 1,800 prisoners and several cannon. The Federal admit a loss of upwards of 800 killed and wounded. The Federal crossed the river on Sunday. The Confederates fell back towards Culpepper.

The last Federal advice and Confederate telegram to the 5th from Charleston contradict the reported capture of Sumter, and state that the bombardment of that fort still continued furiously. No casualties were reported.

President Davis had visited Charleston and inspected the defences.

Despatches from General Grant were received at Washington to-day, announcing that the Confederates had attacked two of Burnside's advanced positions and captured portions of two Federal regiments. No details are given.

Gold, 46. Cotton, 86½c.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

It is stated that despatches had been received at Vienna from the Austrian Minister in Paris to the effect that the intention of Austria and England to make their participation in the Congress dependent on the reply of France to certain preliminary questions would not meet with a favourable reception at the Tuilleries.

In the Reichsrath there had been a warm discussion on the stringent measures taken by the Government in Galicia. The Police Minister strongly defended the acts of the authorities against the revolutionary party, who wished to sever Galicia from the Austrian empire. The Government would indefatigably maintain the authority of the law, and protect peaceable inhabitants from deeds of violence.

After a brilliant review of the National Guard at Naples, Victor Emmanuel left that city by sea. An

amnesty has been issued to political criminals, including Count Christen and Mr. Bishop. Offences against the press laws, evasion of the conscription, breaches of the forest laws, and infringement by National Guards of their military duties, are also pardoned.

The King of Portugal has conditionally accepted the invitation to the European Congress.

The Government of Gotha has recognised the present hereditary Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and has informed the representative of Holstein at the Federal Diet that any other pretension to the succession to the duchies would be met by a proposition to the Federal Diet requesting it to protect the right of the legitimate Prince by the necessary means, and, in case of need, to establish it by force.

The municipality of Copenhagen yesterday presented an address to King Christian, expressing grief for the death of the late sovereign, and congratulating the new monarch on his accession. The address expressed a hope that the King would follow the course of his predecessor, and sign the Constitution voted by the Council of the Kingdom. It also urged the King to make choice of advisers who, like the present Ministers, should possess the confidence of the people, and it alluded to the dangers threatening the State, which could only be averted by the fullest harmony between King and people. The King replied, stating that as a constitutional Sovereign he must be strongly influenced by the views of the Council of State and by public opinion. He took time to consider more definitively his course of action.

THE COURT-MARTIAL UPON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, the court-martial on Colonel Crawley, who has been called upon to defend himself against certain charges in connection mainly with the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, was opened in the large room of the Club-house at Aldershot. Lieutenant-General Sir George Augustus Wetherall, K.C.B., presided, the other members of the court being Major-General John Lawrenson, Major-General David Russell, C.B., Major-General Randal Rumley, Major-General Edward Cooper Hodge, C.B., Colonel Robert Wardlaw, 1st Dragoons; Colonel Gloucester Gambier, C.B., Royal Artillery; Colonel the Hon. George Talbot Devereux, Royal Artillery; Colonel George Alexander Oakes, 12th Lancers; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Sawyer, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel William Wynne Loder, 59th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, 3d Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Soame Gambier Jenyns, C.B., 13th Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Maurice Jones, 73rd Foot; and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Douglas Grey, 37th Foot.

Colonel James Kennard Phipps, unattached, was the officiating Judge-Advocate; the prosecutor being Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B. Colonel Crawley was assisted in his defence by Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt.

The following charges, which Colonel Crawley has to answer, were read:—

"1. For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Mhow, during the month of May, A.D. 1862, when the Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined in close arrest, caused the orders under which he was so confined to be carried into effect with unnecessary and undue severity, whereby the said Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were subjected to great and grievous hardships and sufferings.

"2. For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Mhow, on or about the 7th day of June, A.D. 1862, in the course of an address made by him before the General Court-martial which was then being held for the trial of Paymaster T. Smiles, 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, expressed himself in the following language, or in words to the like effect:—"Close arrest necessarily implies a sentry over a prisoner, but it does not necessitate his being placed over a prisoner's wife or family; and I can assure the Court that no person could be more shocked than I was when I learned from the evidence of Sergeant-Major Lilley that his wife had been incommoded or annoyed by the precaution taken for his safe custody. It was Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon's fault if any such thing occurred, for it was his duty as Adjutant to have seen the post assigned to the sentry, and to have taken care that no such improper interference with the privacy of the Sergeant-Major's wife could have taken place. As it was, immediately I became acquainted with the statement of Sergeant-Major Lilley, I sent off orders to have the sentry removed to a post where he could perform his duty equally well without annoying or interfering with Mrs. Lilley." Thereby representing that the said Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon was in fault for what had occurred, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley then well knew that the said Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon had acted in the said matter by the express order and direction of the said Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley.

Colonel Crawley then protested against the proceedings, as he had not been informed of the charges made against him, and had no opportunity of meeting them fully. He read a lengthened correspondence between himself and the Commander-in-Chief, requesting that the charges might be extended, and admitting that before he left India the press had done him ample justice. With these remarks he submitted to the judgment of the Court. He pleaded not guilty.

The case was opened by the acting Judge-Advocate in a temperate address, and then several witnesses were examined—the principal one being Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon, who took the orders of Colonel Crawley respecting Lilley's close arrest. His evidence was clear, straightforward,

and damatory. At the conclusion of his examination, the defendant made a request that his cross-examination with regard to all the witnesses should be postponed till the following day, alleging this to be the practice of courts-martial. This was acceded to. The most important evidence after that of the adjutant was given by the witnesses Private Blake and Sergeant Mills. The former was lance-corporal of the guard on the 1st of May, 1862; the latter was sergeant of the guard who reported Corporal Blake for posting the sentries outside of Sergeant-Major Lilley's bungalow instead of inside. The latter witness was asked by the prosecutor what kind of man Sergeant-Major Lilley was, when he at once replied that he was "a great, coarse, ignorant man." The question having been repeated with an explanation that it related to the habits of the sergeant-major, Mills replied that he was "a man who consumed a great deal of liquor, a man who drank a great deal, and who was able to stand a great deal." He said he had often seen him drunk, though not drunk on duty.

The court sat from eleven to four, with half an hour for lunch, so that if even a percentage of the witnesses are to be examined the inquiry will last many days.

On Sunday last the Rev. W. Brownlow, M.A., a clergyman from Torquay, was publicly received into the Roman Catholic Church, by Dr. Newman, at the Oratory, Edgbaston.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.—The arguments in the Alexandra case have begun. Yesterday Sir Hugh Cairns appeared in the Court of Exchequer to show cause why the rule for a new trial of the case should not be made absolute. He occupied the whole of the day, and had not concluded when the court rose. So far he has addressed himself to showing what are the precise bearings on such matters of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The arguments will be resumed to-day.

At a Privy Council meeting held yesterday at Windsor, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued beyond the 1st of December.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of Andover took place yesterday. Two gentlemen were proposed, Mr. Hawkahaw (Liberal) and Mr. Humphery (Conservative). The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Humphery. The poll takes place to-day.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* reports that a favourable change has taken place in the health of Sir William Atherton, and that the recovery of the right hon. gentleman is confidently anticipated.

Mr. Howitt, a brother of the celebrated Australian explorer of the same name, and a son of William and Mary Howitt, has, with three others, been drowned, owing to the upsetting of a canoe on Lake Brunner, in the western district of Canterbury, New Zealand.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of home-grown wheat fresh up to our market this morning were very moderate. Selected parcels changed hands steadily, at fully Monday's currency. Inferior produce was in slow request, yet previous quotations were supported. The show of samples of foreign on the stands was tolerably large. The trade generally was firm, at fully previous currencies. Fine American spring wheat was rather dearer. Floating cargoes of grain were in steady request, at full quotations. Good and fine malting barley moved off steadily, at extreme rates. Other kinds of barley were in slow request, at previous quotations. The malt trade was tolerably firm. In prices, no material change took place.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S MEMORIAL.—The scheme for erecting a national memorial to the late Prince Consort does not make much progress. Nearly 50,000*l.* was subscribed some time ago, after which the contributions suddenly ceased; and during the long interval which has since elapsed, nearly twelve months, the total amount has only been swelled to 54,855*l.* This is, of course, exclusive of the grant made by Parliament last session to the fund. It now appears that the committee of advice, which consisted of several eminent men, have ceased to act. This announcement is confirmed by the following letter, addressed to the president by Sir C. Phipps:—"Dear Sir,—I have received the commands of her Majesty the Queen to inform you that her Majesty has appointed an executive committee, through whom it is her Majesty's intention to communicate her own personal directions for the carrying out and execution of the national memorial to her beloved husband, the Prince Consort; and the Queen has also named trustees (Viscount Torrington, Sir Alexander Spearman, Bart., with yourself and myself), into whose hands it is her Majesty's desire that all sums collected, either by public subscription or vote of Parliament, should be paid; and who will hold the funds subject to the orders of her Majesty, conveyed through the executive committee. I am, therefore, directed to request that you will move the trustees of the Mansion-house subscription for the national memorial to cause the sums at present standing or invested in their hands to be transferred at the Bank of England to the account of the trustees appointed by her Majesty, to whose account the sum voted by Parliament has already been placed by the Government.—Believe me, dear Sir, sincerely yours (signed), C. P. PHIPPS." In accordance with the wish expressed by the Queen in the above letter, the amount invested in the funds has been transferred to the trustees appointed by her Majesty. There will probably be another appeal to the public for additional contributions.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Paper Drapery."—We cannot call to mind the advertisement to which our correspondent refers.

"A Constant Reader."—We have made inquiries on the subject. The required information can only be obtained from the National Society.

"A Constant Reader, &c." will see a letter on the same subject in another column.

ERRATUM.—By a printer's error the name of Mr. Monk, the new Mayor of Faversham, was misspelt in our last number.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

SUMMARY.

THE court-martial upon Colonel Crawley was opened yesterday at Aldershot, and the report of the first day's proceedings occupies several columns of this morning's paper. The indictment against the Colonel is narrowed to two points—firstly, for having treated Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife with undue severity, so that they "were subjected to great and grievous hardship and suffering"; and secondly, with having subsequently denied that he was responsible for that severity, when, in fact, it was inflicted according to his orders. It may be remembered that the tragic events to which the trial relates took place at Mhow, in Central India, eighteen months ago, and that the conduct of Colonel Crawley was substantially approved by the military authorities in India. The Commander-in-Chief at home, however, censured the proceedings, and, after the strong expression of opinion in Parliament and elsewhere, ordered a court-martial on Colonel Crawley in England. For this purpose, a host of witnesses from the 6th Dragoons have been brought over at the public expense, and they now await examination. The trial promises to be long and memorable, and, whether it results in the conviction or acquittal of the accused, is likely to exhibit in a strong light the total inefficiency of the present system of court-martial in securing justice.

The good people of Bristol have endeavoured, not without success, to disprove the prevalent belief that the spirit of reform is dead. An overflowing and enthusiastic meeting in that city on Wednesday last—the same day on which the Liberation Conference, to consider the question of electoral action, was sitting in London—asserted the necessity for "a large and comprehensive measure of Parliamentary reform, and the protection of the ballot." Notwithstanding Mr. Berkeley's somewhat vague and professional address, there was in the tone of the other speeches an earnestness which augurs well for the future. Two, at least, of the speakers at Bristol, uttered sentiments in complete harmony with those enunciated at Radley's Hotel. They distinctly asked that the Liberal party should agree upon a policy in reference to ecclesiastical questions, on the principle of perfect religious equality. It is gratifying to find this programme of the future thus openly laid down from the platform. Professional politicians may learn from the Bristol meeting that, whatever the heads of parties may determine, the rank and file of the Liberal party are resolved on a new course of action, with a view to the next electoral struggle.

The American military news is again becoming important. Owing probably to the reduction of Lee's force by the despatch of reinforcements southwards, Meade with his whole army crossed the Rappahannock last Sunday week, after having captured the Confederate defences of the river, and taken 1,800 prisoners and seven guns. By the last accounts heavy firing

was heard in the neighbourhood of Culpepper. Active operations were also going on at Charlottesville. General Gilmore had been for several days bombarding Fort Sumter, and had destroyed the sea-face wall. But the Confederate flag still floated over the battered fort, and a report of its capture by the Federals proves to be premature. In East Tennessee, Burnside was being closely pressed by Bragg, some miles south of Knoxville, and the Confederate general had captured two of his advanced positions, and portions of two Federal regiments. At Chattanooga, also, Thomas's position was by no means secure. Though the railway to Nashville was strongly guarded, and supplies received by it, the Lookout Mountain, which partially commands the Federal communications, was still held by the Confederates, and President Davis publicly boasts of his ability to drive the enemy entirely out of Tennessee.

There seems no doubt that the policy pursued by President Lincoln is approved by the great majority of the Northern people. The States of New York, Massachusetts, and all the Western States, have ratified the decision already given by Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Democratic party have been almost extinguished in the polling-booth. But the triumphant Republicans want men, as well as popular votes, to carry on the war. Can they raise a fresh army, by volunteering, for next year's struggle? The *Daily News* correspondent declares that the vast majority of the people have no doubt on the subject. "Even the fierce Democrats do not venture to deny it. Those who declaim most loudly against the war acknowledge in bitterness of soul the power of the Government to prosecute it as long as it pleases. I am assured by those who know the army in the field best, that by far the larger portion of the troops are so wedded to military life that they will re-enlist. But one only needs to live in the country and keep his eyes and ears open to know that such bounties as are now offered are sufficient to draw even from Europe as many recruits as are needed, to say nothing of the swarms of adventurers already in existence here."

The Overland mail brings no news of importance from Japan. The Tycoon appears to act as though favourable to Europeans, but the inland sea, which had been open for two or three years to merchant vessels, has now been closed by the hostile attitude of a local Daimio. The intelligence from China is very characteristic. Nothing had been done by the Anglo-Chinese flotilla in the Yangtze. Captain Sherard Osborn, instead of attacking Soochow, had gone to Peking to endeavour to extract payment from the Imperial Government, and refuses to act until the expenses of his fleet are paid. His seamen were being enticed away by the agents of Burgine, who broke with the Peking Government for a similar reason—refusal of the sinews of war—and who is now with a large band of mercenaries of all nations in the rebel camp. The native Chinese are, on both sides, falling into the background before the European "free lances" who have taken up their cause, and who appear to be disliked and suspected alike by Imperialists and Taepings. Both belligerents no doubt fear that their allies are likely to become their masters, and that the policy now pursued must sooner or later lead to a European occupation of Chinese territory. We are informed in a private letter that the Chinese in the interior are very much against foreigners, and that there is a large party in Peking who are determined to assassinate Prince Kung at the first opportunity.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

THE Emperor Napoleon's invitation to the Powers of Europe to assemble in Congress at Paris, and to reconstruct the European system upon bases more in accordance than the mutilated treaties of 1815, with the well-understood interests of Sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples, has set all the diplomatists to work. A blank refusal, of course, was not to be expected from the most startled Government. Just now, we believe, Cabinets are engaged in looking askance into each others' faces, and quietly ascertaining one another's intention. It is announced that Queen Victoria's Ministers have expressed the pleasure which Her Majesty would feel in peacefully readjusting the disturbed condition of Europe, but would also be glad to know a little more definitely what are the objects with a view of accomplishing which the Congress is convened, and what are the means by which its decisions, when taken, are expected to be carried out. The nature of the reply given to these inquiries will probably determine the course, not of our Government only, but also of several others. Should the Emperor of the French, in his characteristic manner, comply with this request, and submit to the public, with

all diplomatic formalities, a scheme for the reorganisation of Europe, he will do, we suspect, precisely what the Powers who dislike the Congress would much rather he had declined to do, and to some extent, with or without a Congress, will secure his object in visibly increasing the moral ascendancy of France.

The truth is, that each of the Great Powers, France not excepted, must be fully conscious that the settlement of Europe at the close of the Bonapartist wars, as also some of the changes subsequently effected in the teeth of that settlement, represented the armed might of Sovereigns, without much regard to the just rights of peoples. Each holds some possession, or, what is almost equivalent, pursues some line of international policy, which it would find difficult to vindicate on the score of what is due to national preferences and susceptibilities, and which must be set down amongst the causes which militate against the permanent quiet of Europe. The treaties of 1815 were, in substance, a resolution of conflicting dynastic interests, at a period when all alike were suffering from exhaustion, and when the principal aim of each was to get or to retain some compensation for the sacrifices it had made. A Congress representing those interests, but presided over by a Power which steps forward as the advocate of nationalities, would hardly be likely to be governed by mere considerations of justice in the disposal of the various anomalies with which it would have to deal. In effect, therefore, no immediate reconstruction of the existing system could be looked for from its deliberations. Taking into account the force of national egotisms, and the apprehensions and jealousies of rival dynasties, it is not impossible that intrigues, recriminations, and secret political combinations, would be more active within that narrow focus than the desire to find conclusions in harmony with those irrepressible yearnings of nationalities which disturb European tranquillity. We rejoice that such a meeting has been proposed. We rejoice that the Powers are placed by the Emperor of the French under an obligation either to assent to the proposal or to assign a reason for refusing, which will have to face the ordeal of European opinion. But we are not sure that, for the interests of humanity, the actual assembling of the Congress would be the best thing that could happen.

Suppose, for example, the Emperor of the French, convinced that the demands made upon him for more specific information had been made chiefly with a view to discover in his reply grounds for declining to take part in the Congress, should deem it most conformable with the position in which he has placed himself, frankly to submit a *programme* squaring for the most part with "the legitimate aspiration of peoples." Suppose that, in order to give it additional weight, he should include in that *programme* an acceptable proposition for the settlement of the Roman question. No doubt, he would thereby effectually disperse into airy nothing the somewhat nebulous project for which he has made himself responsible—but might he not by the very same act fix upon himself the notice (and regard of aggrieved nations as the arbiter of Europe? If, for example, after a full exposition of his scheme, all the minor Powers—Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Greece, and the Danubian Principalities—should signify their full adhesion to it, leaving the four Great Powers exposed to the world as the real abettors of what may somewhat contradictorily be described as "organised European confusion," would he not have already advanced an appreciable step towards his end? Might not the moral sanction thus given to suffering nationalities render it increasingly difficult for the Great Powers to maintain for any lengthened term the *status quo*? If it be true, as very likely it is, that the Emperor desires to please his subjects by assuming an incontestable ascendancy in the councils of Europe, may he not gain his object, gratify his own ambition, and soothe the restless vanity of his people, by propounding, in answer to the half-ironical inquiries of the British Government, a scheme of international readjustment to which no Power would be likely to object except those three or four which have something to lose? It may come to this, and we are far from confident that we may not add, the sooner the better.

Let us direct this line of speculation to our own case. There are three or four sore places in our national policy which will hardly bear even a delicate handling. There is, for instance, our traditional support of the Ottoman rule in the South-east of Europe, supposed to be essential to the security of our Indian Empire. There is also our frowning fortress at Gibraltar, deemed necessary to give us a command over the entrance to the Mediterranean. Perhaps, we might add our possession of Heligoland, in the mouth of the Elbe. It may be surmised that any scheme for the political resettlement of

Europe would include proposals likely enough to run counter to what are imagined to be our national wishes in respect to the two former at least. In fact, however, diplomacy is vastly more interested in them than the people at large. Well, on the hypothesis that we cannot enter into any Congress in which these matters are to be discussed, are we quite sure that we should not play into the hands of the Emperor? Spain, of course, would applaud any proposition the effect of which would be to extract a thorn of humiliation from her side. Russia would sympathise with the proposed overriding of the policy which thwarts her in the East—and the Danubian Principalities, Greece, and the Christian populations of Turkey in Europe, would speedily, and perhaps loudly, signify their approval of the overture of the French Emperor. The other Great Powers might be similarly put in the wrong before the conscience of Europe. Possibly, this is not all. Should there be a secret understanding between the Emperor and any of his brother Potentates, he may yet be able to force an issue, even without war, unless, indeed, the few dissentient Powers are blind to the ruin in store for them should a general war ensue. When the master of five hundred thousand soldiers puts himself on the side of right, and announces himself as ready to do it service, the craft of diplomacy is necessarily hard put to it, and, in the end, is likely enough to be defeated. If Napoleon be in earnest, and if he confine himself to propositions based on a just regard to the real interests of peoples, it will be found more difficult to baffle him than, at first sight, appears.

THE LOGIC OF CRIME.

SIR EDWARD LYTTON has remarked, in his romance of "My Novel," that the Devil is the greatest failure in the universe. We have an impression that an exactly similar remark was made before Sir Edward Lytton's days; but perhaps a common, but seldom-expressed thought, that lies at the bottom of most minds, made the observation seem so familiar that it appeared, when we read it, to be only the repetition of something that we had previously seen. It is, however, at all times, worth reflecting upon; because the first superficial impression of a man whose faculties are just beginning to awake to the observation of the relative successes of Good and Evil is that the Spirit of Evil is the greatest success in the universe. Look almost where one will, he seems to be triumphant. There is, in all the world, more ignorance than knowledge; more misery than happiness; more impurity than purity; more sin than holiness; more rebellion than love. The contemplation of these facts has made some men, like our own John Foster, regretful at the extent and length of life. The less life the less sin; and so they have expressed their joy at the early death even of their own children, being persuaded that, had they lived, they would, in all likelihood, have known more of pain, suffering, and sin, than of the contrary. Perhaps this is true; but is the Devil, therefore, the greatest success in the universe? Does the Logic of Crime lead one, inevitably and irresistibly, to the conclusion of the actual triumph of evil? One history, in the past ten days, will be a sufficient test of the soundness of this belief.

Of the early life of Samuel Hunt, of Anne-cottage, Camberwell, nothing is known. We doubt if it can have been a happy one; for the extreme moroseness which his employer has ascribed to him must have been the result of long habits of indulgence. He had fostered discontent until it had grown as a shell around him, as all our feelings do. His married life was, by all accounts, a miserable one. With a better disposition he might have improved it, but he chose not to do so. It got to be an encumbrance to him, a source of annoyance, a heavy burden, an intolerable evil. As it increased in weight and misery—much of which, as is always the case, was self-made—his dissatisfaction increased. As the stronger are our feelings, the stronger is our imagination, he began to indulge in thoughts of what his happiness would be without those who seemed to prevent it. He would first reflect that he was sometimes more comfortable away from his wife than with her; then, that he was generally happier without her. The thought would next present itself that she stood in the way of his whole enjoyment. "Would that he had married another!" "Would that she would die!" "I will murder her!" These words will pretty faithfully represent the various chapters of the inner history of Hunt during the last five or six years.

Murder. The resolve was taken. Probably never was a great crime committed with so much cunning. The preparations, the place, the time, the manner, the studious concealment of identity

and recognition, the disguise of himself, indicate one of the most carefully-planned works of evil that the world has ever seen. If Mr. De Quincy were alive he would take the case of the Hunts as his first illustration of "Murder Considered as a Fine Art." Surely he will escape! The victims were not Camberwell people, but coming from one of the Eastern Counties and going home, or on a visit on the Great Western Railway. What clue there was to their names would suggest very different ones from those which they actually bore. And the murderer? He was dark, but he wore a heavy moustache; and a moustache, although it may be cut off, cannot be grown in a day. The last place and the last person in the world to which suspicion might reasonably be pointed, must, in his judgment, have been Camberwell and Samuel Hunt.

Yet, what a fool he was? His wife, unknown to him, had a box of ointment, bought at Camberwell: his neighbour knew the appearance and the dresses of his wife and children; a cabman recollected taking such a party to the Great Eastern Station; a hairdresser remembered selling a black moustache to such a man a few days before. Circumstantial evidence pointed to the right place, and the talk of neighbours was directed to one and only one house in that place. He was caught; but having tasted of the happiness that for years he had been picturing to himself, he loathed it, and shrank from it. Life was not bearable. At the moment that Justice was about to clutch him, he had come to the resolution to give up existence in this world, and brave the terrors of the world to come.

Samuel Hunt's voluntary and self-caused death was the conclusion to which the logic of crime had driven him. Every sinner is a bad reasoner, as well as more or less a bad man. There are no persons so destitute of common sense as those who run after evil. Hunt miserably and wretchedly failed in his one grand purpose, which was, to make himself a happier man. His suicide was his confession of failure. All the world knows that, cunning as he was, he utterly miscarried. He, at least, failed, and his failure is a proof of the failure of the Spirit of Evil which runs through this portion of the Universe of God. For the law of the spiritual world, we apprehend, does not differ according to place. If the instrument—a willing enough one—failed, the master failed. You may measure all the Devil's triumphs by the triumph of Samuel Hunt. Succeed? Yes in a certain sense. He undoubtedly succeeded in his crime, but did he succeed in his intention? As we sin in little things or great, to that degree we fail, and there is only this difference between man and the Devil—that the latter has the worst history and has lived the longest life. The ordinary moral from this awful murder is told in our statement, but the case of Samuel Hunt has given it a more terrible aspect than any that we can remember. From one end of the civilised world to the other he is pointing the conclusion to the LOGIC OF CRIME.

DEATH OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

FREDERICK VII., the King of Denmark, has died suddenly, to the great grief and consternation of his subjects, at the very moment when the integrity of his kingdom is threatened by the preponderating military power of the German Confederation. As a man, the deceased Sovereign laid himself open to the moral censure of his most indulgent friends. But as a king, Frederick VII. was extremely popular with his subjects. By his fidelity to the Constitution, he did his best to secure for them the blessings of freedom, which in fact, they realised in much larger measure than the subjects of those dictatorial German States whose meddling embittered the greater part of his reign. The late King of Denmark, when not in actual war with Germany, lived in a state of constant irritation, if not under threats of foreign intervention, from which he could only relieve his country by concessions to the Federal Diet which would have proved fatal to the national independence. He steadfastly refused to compromise the rights of the nation and the Crown, and the King became endeared to his people by the resolute attitude he maintained in the face of Germany, and the common trials and sufferings they were called upon to endure. That, during this troublous period, while Denmark was obliged to maintain exhausting armaments quite out of proportion to her means, internal order and prosperity were maintained, was owing not a little to the faithful and enlightened administration of King Frederick, as well as to the fervour of national patriotism. During that time, the Duchy of Holstein, which is a member of the German Bund, has enjoyed an independence for which any German kingdom or principality might sigh in vain, and Schleswig has had nothing to complain of but those grievances which almost necessarily arose from

the peculiar mixture of races in the frontier territory.

The accession to the vacant throne of Prince Christian, uncle of the deceased monarch, and father of the Princess of Wales and the King of the Greeks, holds out a prospect that the impending war between Germany and Denmark may be averted. It is an opportunity of which neutral Powers, like France and England, may fittingly avail themselves for additional efforts, not only to prevent present hostilities, but to find some basis on which this long-standing difference may be finally arranged. Their good offices are the more necessary, as it is not improbable that the Federal Diet as such will dispute the claim of the new King to the possession of the Duchies, on the ground that it did not formally accept the arrangements concurred in by Austria and Prussia in 1852. Some Germans are already, on that pretext, loudly claiming a separation of the Duchies from the Danish Crown. It is not likely that the Great Powers will listen to so audacious a proposal, but we find in it additional reason for thinking that this is just one of the questions which a European Congress, if it is to be held, might with great effect take in hand. At all events, the threatened Federal execution in Holstein cannot with decency be carried into effect at a time when Denmark is mourning the loss of her King, whose days have probably been cut short by continued anxiety, arising out of German interference in the Duchies.

We fear, however, that the Princes of Germany are loth to part with their trumpety grievance against Denmark. It is the sole external vent for so-called national patriotism—the best means of diverting the attention of the people from much-needed reforms at home. It is, moreover, a comparatively safe game to play. Denmark is but a little boy compared with her great German bully. Prussia, which has taken so prominent a part in this quarrel, has specially fixed its longing eyes upon the desirable harbour of Kiel, in Schleswig, as a naval port for some future Teutonic fleet, and hopes, no doubt, by gradually wearing down the spirits and exhausting the resources of this small State by excessive armaments, to be able eventually to dictate her own terms. But for this tempting prize, the German population of the Duchies would probably be left to make their own terms with the Government under which they are placed.

King Christian IX. succeeds to a troublous inheritance. Those high personal virtues for which he is remarkable promise to be of great service to his country in the present critical condition of affairs. He possesses a sound judgment and weight of character far beyond his predecessor—qualities which are well-fitted to keep the Danes within due bounds in their present excited state, and prevent them from needlessly courting danger, and exasperating by foolish bravado a powerful enemy. That the new King may reign long and equitably over his new subjects, and especially that he may succeed by wisdom and moderation in peaceably removing the greatest obstacle to the tranquillity and welfare of Denmark, will be the sincere desire of all Englishmen, who, in addition to their traditional sympathy with his country, claim to have a special regard for himself and his family.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

BEFORE any decisive operations have taken place against the Maories, we already hear, above the din of arms, the demand of the colonists for a confiscation of the land of the rebels. Although many of the influential tribes hold aloof from the contest, it would seem that the colonists are desirous of taking up a position which would allow of no neutrality. The more reinforcements arrive, the greater is the clamour for the adoption of a policy which will drive the natives to despair. The plan of a chain of military settlements in the disturbed districts seems too tame for the settlers now that they have been supplied by the Home Government with the means of mastering the Maories. "It is almost impossible," writes a New Zealand correspondent of the *Times*, "to carry out the confiscation of the lands of rebellious tribes without engendering an idea among the natives generally that we are fighting for land, and that land is the cause of all the troubles. It is well known how jealous the Maories are on the subject of land, and if once the opinion gains ground among them that land is our only object, a war of extermination will certainly be the result." The colonists, indeed, do not shrink from the alternative. The fine territory which will come into their possession, as soon as the insurgent Maories have been expelled from it, is expected to sell for high prices, and pay their share of the cost of the war. The mother country must shift for herself. Her representatives, as the colonists truly allege, blundered into war with

the natives, and the settlers, of course, are only too ready to incite the Home Government to prosecute it to the "bitter end." Still, it seems rather hard that the British people should have to pay, not for civilising, but for destroying, the finest of native races in our colonies. But, says Mr. Crosbie Ward, in criticising the views of Professor Goldwin Smith on this subject in the *Daily News*:—"If the Maori was to be preserved, elevated, and Christianised, colonisation was a necessary part of the scheme, and that not by any country in the world but England." We would invite special attention to the Professor's severe, but too true, rejoinder to such sophistry:—"We seem to have thoroughly persuaded ourselves that in conquering, annexing, and slaughtering wherever our cupidity leads us, we are preserving, elevating, and Christianising heathen nations. We shall exterminate the Maories for their land, and then we shall come down to prayers. Let Mr. Ward, or any other friend of humanity who reposes under this agreeable illusion, reckon up on the one side the number of people who have perished by our wars, mutinies, and bombardments in India, Burmah, China, Afghanistan, Japan, the Australian, New Zealand, and Cape Colonies; let him add to this number the Chinese whom we have poisoned body and soul by our opium, or who will perish in the confusion which our opium wars, by ruining the native Government, have produced. Let him throw in the hell of evil passions which, together with all this slaughter and physical misery, has been let loose over the world. Let him then calculate how many of the heathen have, according to any credible estimate, been converted to Christianity in the scenes of our conquests. He will, I think, see some reason to doubt whether the conqueror's sword or the rifle of the exterminating colonist is the chosen instrument for Christianising the world."

NOVEMBER.

PERHAPS no one is more sensitive to the influences of climate and weather than we are. Our first look on the face of nature in the morning is too apt to give, and has too often given, a tone to the whole day's temper and work. A host of cheerful imaginations have been put to rout by simply drawing up the blind. The sight of dripping trees and wet roads, how frequently has it demolished all our castles in the air! A gloom over our dear Mother's face, and instantly we have become despondent. The airy mist has magnified all our trials and difficulties, until every one of them has become of as huge dimensions as the Spectre of the Brocken. The day's duty, perhaps, has lain in the course of a steep and rugged hill, of which we had thought nothing, but rather rejoiced, in imagination, to climb; and now—the hill seems insurmountable, its top is lost in the clouds, and we are weary before we even attempt the journey. Gloomy weather, gloomy thoughts; bright days, bright aspirations! And yet we like November!

Yes, we like November. Take its early days! At no time of all the year is there more beauty or rest in Nature. The glory of autumn has now reached its perfection. People, it is true, talk about "October tints," but the richest colours of Nature never appear until the October days have ended. The early autumn trees are like old maids in the equivocal period of life. Here there is a dash of youth, and there a touch of coming age, and sometimes, all through October, there is seen a desperately unsuccessful effort to look youthful and gay. In November the harmony of character and colour are once more apparent. Nature, then, bears the aspect of a person who has seen much of life's joy and happiness, and much of life's sorrow. The joy she looks back upon with a happy and peaceful remembrance; the sorrow she has conquered. Is there anything more beautiful than the calm face of a woman who has conquered a heart-trouble? The look of unspeakable rest that breaks forth from such a face is worth more than all the gay laughter and looks of the maidens of spring. Just such a look of rest is there on the face of nature in November. The clouds may still darken over it, but the rich, happy expression will not depart until the last days of life.

Then, the latter days of November! Now you begin to enjoy the long winter evenings, and the enjoyment is like a new sensation. Better; it is a delightful old sensation revived. The days may be dull, and some November days, we grant, are dull, or seem to be so, but if you have a healthy nature, you will enjoy your fireside all the more. Now, you quietly sit and read, or chat about the summer's holiday. That walk up the Righi was not enjoyed half so much at the time as it is on a "dull" cheerful evening in November. Your lodging at

Ramsgate has wonderfully improved during the two months which have elapsed since you left it. You even begin to make excuses for your landlady, and say that although she did take the cold mutton, she no doubt leads a hard life, and she was welcome to it. In those selfish summer days, when you lived for the mere sake of sensuous enjoyment, you were irritated with her. Now, her offences have become dimmed by distance, and they do not for a moment alloy the pleasure of your remembrances. Oh! those first winter evenings at home! The romps with the children before they go to bed! The games, and books, and long happy talks, the renewals of broken or forgotten friendships, the merry-makings of the young, the beginning again of home work, the full enjoyment of home life! Happy, pleasant November!

It used to be said that November was the month of suicide. We never believed the saying—we hardly ever, indeed, believe any popular saying—and now everybody knows that the old month was maligned. Hot, bright, luscious July sees more self-murder committed than any two months in the year. Yet, only last week, we heard some one say, "Just the weather for suicide." The truth is, that people are not half so miserable in November as they would have you believe. Did you never notice the cheerful tone into which persons, who are trying to draw some commiseration from you because the weather makes them feel so miserable, immediately afterwards slide? They have a sort of feeling, we believe, that it is their duty to be wretched at such a time, or, rather, perhaps, that it is expected from them; but it is not in human nature to maintain the hypocrisy. Looking at yourself, or, which you do more frequently, looking at your friends, we think you will come to the conclusion that, on the whole, there is just as much happiness and light-heartedness in November as there is in any month of the whole twelve.

There is, however, always a foundation for popular impressions, and there is too solid a foundation for the belief that November does bring with it much misery. You would believe it if you had walked London streets on one of the wet evenings of last week; you would believe it if you were to watch a London workhouse-door, as a *Times* writer has watched one; you would believe it if you were to lift up the latch and enter the rooms of the very poor. Then, your heart would sink almost to death; for such misery as the misery of the "Age of great cities," has never before been. But the people whom you meet every day, and who have always a complaint to make about this month and its weather, are not the people who either know or feel very much about the wretchedness of the poor. Theirs is a mere selfish exclamation,—one that would die before it was born, if the want and wet, and hunger and unhappiness of the poor were once seen and realised. We have been talking of the happy evenings of this month. Long and happy as they have been and are, it seems criminal to write about or enjoy them, while thousands are perishing in misery. And such misery! We have looked at it, and long afterwards have involuntarily held our hands before our eyes for fear we should see it again. If it be so horrible to look at, what must it be to feel?

We sat down in a cheerful mood to write this paper, but the month, after all, has got the better of us. Theoretically, however, and "subjectively" we do like November. We like its associations, its memories, its amusements, its duties, and liking these, we have got to like the weather that brings them. Other months are acquaintances: this is an old, old family friend—a friend—"if we may be allowed to call him so"—with all the best qualities of a friend. Other months may disappoint you, but November, never. He has the best memory of all the "children of the sun." His brothers and sisters come, some a few weeks before their time, some a few weeks after; but November never forgets when he is due. He is punctual to a day. And he never varies in his greeting. He has a dull face, it is true, but it is an honest one. Somewhat heavy is his expression, but yet it is kindly. But for him your blood would be paler, and the cheeks and lips of beauty not half so fresh and rosy. If you do not know how to value him, Farmer Hodge does, and welcomes him, as he ought to be welcomed, with a right good will. Then he always stops his whole time. No giddy morning-caller, like April, is he. Once across the English threshold and he stays as though he were asked by everybody to stay. The good old soul never once doubts your hospitable feelings. Yet, every day, there are some of us who, with all the hearty good he is doing us, and that we know, or

ought to know, he is doing us, wish him away almost before he can be said to be with us. And at its worst, what is our friend's aspect?—

His wind, perhaps, is sometimes rough,
For that, a coat will make provision;
His fog is wholesome kind of stuff,
And suits an English disposition.

In balminess, his finer days
Exceed the finest days of June:
Lights softer than the summer's blaze,
Sounds quieter than autumn's tune.

Has he; and skies so pale and tender,
Like violets which in lonely places
Appealingly their beauty render,
And bring our love into our faces.

So, once, happily sang a poet whose voice we still hope to hear again, and often again. He is the one man whom we have met in our life who could praise November, and who enjoyed it—or sang as though he enjoyed it. And so may you and we, dear reader! If we don't like it, let us keep our dislike to ourselves. If we see that others do not like it, let us not encourage their ill humours. There is surely enough of human misery in the month without our wantonly adding to its stock. Let us rather do what we can to add to the sum-total of happiness by making the best of every month, and, above all, of dear, constant, punctual, homely old November.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says:—"It appears that at London a suspicion momentarily prevailed that the idea of a Congress had only been entertained anew by France in consequence of a secret understanding with the Court of St. Petersburg; hence the hesitation of the English Ministers to pronounce immediately in its favour. The explanations exchanged on both sides have terminated by demonstrating the sincerity and loyalty of the French policy." The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that after the council of English Ministers which took place on the 12th instant, Earl Russell authorised the British Ambassador at Paris to declare to the French Government that Great Britain desired nothing better than to co-operate in the work undertaken by Napoleon III., of ensuring European order and consolidating the peace of the world. But in order that the common efforts might be crowned with success, it appeared indispensable to the Ministers of her Majesty Queen Victoria, that the Cabinets of England and France should enter into a preliminary exchange of frank and cordial explanations respecting the object of the Imperial programme and the means of attaining it.

The *Nation* believes itself able to state that the Emperor's Government has not yet received any official communication relative to the reply of the Powers to the invitation to a Congress. Several Governments have, however, foreshadowed the nature of the reply they are about to give, but state that they will still allow some time to elapse before sending their official reply. *La Nation* also says:—

Private letters from St. Petersburg state that the majority of the statesmen, the usual advisers of the Emperor Alexander, favour the admission, *a priori*, to the Congress project; such admission being, however, made dependent upon a preliminary understanding upon the questions which might be raised and settled in the Congress. On the other hand, it is asserted that the invitation addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Pontifical Court was accompanied by certain propositions, according to which the Emperor would reserve the presidency of the Congress to the Pope, should his Holiness assent.

It is even added—but this requires confirmation—that the Emperor had requested from the sovereigns a declaration tending to guarantee to the Pope his present possessions. In the event of any sovereigns refusing to enter into such an undertaking, the Emperor, it is said, would pass over them, and hold a Congress composed of sovereigns adhering to his views. But then the decisions taken would simply have the character of a manifestation. In such a Conference the bases of a sort of league might be established, comprising all the sovereigns whose interests and principles might harmonise with those represented by the Emperor Napoleon.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO THE SOVEREIGNS.

The letter of the Emperor of the French to the Sovereigns, inviting them to a Congress at Paris, has been published. It points out that from the political condition of Europe it is impossible not to acknowledge that nearly everywhere the treaties of Vienna have been destroyed, modified, or misunderstood. The Emperor continues as follows:—

We are threatened with a danger so much the more formidable because the improvements effected by civilisation, which has bound the people together by an identity of material interests, would render a war still more destructive. Let us not wait before taking our part for sudden and irresistible events to disturb our judgment, and draw us, despite ourselves, into a contrary direction.

Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than any other to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples. Thus I am ready, without a preconceived system, to enter an International Congress with the spirit of moderation and justice, ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials.

If I take the initiative in this overture, I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but because I am a Sovereign the most credited with ambitious projects, and I have at heart to prove, by a frank and loyal step, that my sole object is to arrive without a shock at the pacification of Europe.

If this proposition be accepted, I pray you to accept Paris as the place of meeting. Europe would, perhaps, see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for overthrow has so many times issued becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a general pacification.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

An account of the situation of the Empire has been distributed among the Senators and Deputies. With regard to foreign affairs, the account sketches the events which led to the Polish insurrection, which the Russo-Prussian convention transformed into an international and European question. The statement goes on to detail the negotiations that have taken place between the other Powers and Russia upon the subject, and says:—

We cannot believe that the union of the Cabinets in affairs so worthy of solicitude should remain sterile. Let us not in any case attempt to impose our solution upon Powers interested as directly, and even more so, than ourselves, in the regulation of the pending difficulties. It is not in accordance either with our obligations or our rights in a question essentially European to go alone to meet a responsibility which all ought to partake.

The official statement then expresses a hope that a reconciliation may take place between Denmark and Germany, and continues as follows:—

The Emperor's Government has seen with satisfaction that in Italy calm has succeeded to the agitation caused by the Roman question. The public mind, however, does not appear disposed to promote material concessions. In the particular position created by events the greatest service which the Emperor's Government could render to the Italians was to remain inaccessible to the various passions which were agitating around it. The Emperor is aware that he has contributed as much as lies in his power to prepare for the future. These postponements of the solution have not been without advantage for the Peninsula. The Roman Government has endeavoured to realise several of the reforms claimed in the administration of the States of the Church. We have reason to hope that that task will be pursued. The Italian Government has done its best to organise the new kingdom, to develop its resources, to constitute the military force of Italy, to suppress brigandage, with our loyal concurrence, and to discourage the impatience to which it was resolved not to yield. We are justified in believing that these happy influences will contribute to dissipate prejudices and produce a state of matters more favourable to a better understanding between the different political parties.

Relative to Greece, the Emperor congratulates himself upon seeing the crisis in that country so happily solved, as the development of this crisis might have brought about serious complications in the East. The statement further says on this subject:—

Greece may, if wise, date her regeneration from this period. We shall the more approve this, as Greece will have at her head a sovereign belonging to a country bound to France by old and cordial traditions.

The Government of the Emperor maintains with the Sultan the most friendly relations. On no point of the East has peace been seriously disturbed. Under the guidance of the enlightened Prince who has succeeded Said Pasha the prosperity of Egypt can only increase by the protection which we hope will continue to be granted to everything contributing to develop the resources of the country, by calling in the concurrence and activity of Europeans.

The official statement then treats of the disunion between the Prince of the Danubian Principalities and the National Assembly of Wallachia and Moldavia, and says on the subject:—

Should it become necessary for Europe to again interfere to modify the constitution of the United Principalities, the Emperor's Government is disposed to come to an understanding with the Porte and the other Powers who have guaranteed the present state of things in those Principalities, in order to facilitate such reforms as may be acknowledged necessary.

As regards Montenegro, the Emperor's Government has received assurances from the Porte that the necessary instructions would be given for the demolition of the blockhouses. The Emperor has advised the Government of the Sultan and the Prince of Serbia to accept a conciliatory policy. "In all these questions," continues the statement, "the Government has endeavoured to maintain a concert with the other Powers in order to ensure peace in the East by respect for international stipulations."

The Emperor's Government regrets that the attempt to effect a reconciliation between the North and South in America has been void of result. As regards Mexico, the Government is happy to see that the Archduke Maximilian has asked that the whole nation should ratify the wishes expressed by the Notables.

We expect that in a very near future the new Mexican Government will offer guarantees which were wanting under preceding Governments. Important questions remain to be settled, because the military issue of our expedition is only preparing the ground for ulterior negotiations.

With regard to Madagascar, the official statement says:—

We await a more clearly-defined and better-known state of things to enable us to take our resolution according to circumstances.

Respecting Japan, the statement points out the favourable attitude of the Central Government against the hostilities of the feudal Princes, and continues:—

The Government of the Emperor will not depart without well-established necessity from the spirit of conciliation.

The official Yellow Book of diplomatic documents has been issued in Paris. It contains, oddly enough,

nothing on Italian affairs, which in previous years made so large a portion of its contents. There are some documents in it relating to America—one being a despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, of the 13th September, relating a conversation with Mr. Dayton, in which the latter contradicted the rumours in circulation respecting a protest of the Federal Government against the events taking place in Mexico, and denied the truth of the assertions relative to an alleged Russo-American alliance. M. Drouyn de Lhuys in reply declared to Mr. Dayton that the disposition of the Emperor's Government on the American question had not changed. It had not recognised the South, "and for the best of reasons," and, therefore, had not signed any treaty with it for the cession of Texas and Louisiana. M. Drouyn de Lhuys added that France sought neither for herself nor others any acquisition in America.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

In the Corps Législatif on Wednesday, M. Thiers took part in a rather animated debate upon some election returns open to doubt.

Mr. Jules Simon (Opposition member) asked for the adjournment of the case of M. Noubel, against whom there was a very serious protest by M. Baze, which was to have been supported by M. Marie, who was unfortunately absent from illness. M. Baze had thirty-five documents which he brought forward as proofs in favour of his protest, and they would be in the hands of members the next day.

M. Pissard (reporter): It is true there are thirty-five documents; the bureau has examined them all carefully, and it was of opinion—without feeling it necessary to hear the testimony of either M. Baze or M. Noubel—that there was nothing in them.

M. Thiers: I wish to make a simple observation. Why did the bureau, making an exception to the general rule, refuse to hear M. Baze and M. Noubel?

M. Creuset: M. Baze did not ask to be heard by the bureau; he only said he was ready to be heard if called upon. The bureau thought itself sufficiently informed about the case without calling for his evidence, that is all.

M. Thiers: No other election presents so grave a fact as that which we have here—a suspension of the course of justice. (Clamour.)

M. Noubel: I am ready to answer. (The President having put the question of adjournment, which was negatived),

M. Thiers resumed: I am not prepared to discuss the whole report on this election. I merely point out one very serious fact, which is treated in the report with an indulgence unworthy of the dignity of this Chamber. (Cries of "No, no.") The case is this. M. Baze's placards were torn down by order of the mayor in the commune of Saint Front, and that was a violation of the law. M. Baze thereupon obtained an order from the President of the Tribunal that the mayor should appear before him to show cause why he should not be compelled to post M. Baze's bills. But M. Baze could get no huissier to serve the process upon the mayor, because the Procureur Impérial had ordered all the huissiers not to act for M. Baze until June 2, which was the day after the election. Well! you would have the law respected in the country, and yet you treat with indifference a fact like this, which is nothing less than the suspension of the course of law in France. (Noise.)

M. Rouher (Minister of State) admitted that the act of the Procureur Impérial was not legally justifiable, and said that he had been reprimanded for it. But it could have had no effect upon the result of the election, since M. Noubel's majority was very large. The fact was, that legal process frightened country-people very much, and the Procureur Impérial thought, *bond fide*, that M. Baze's writ might operate as an intimidation while the election was going on.

M. Thiers: I don't care about the influence of the act upon the election. That is not the question. I have obtained an admission from the Government of all that I wanted, namely, that the course of justice was suspended by the act of the Procureur du Roi. (Loud laughter.) I beg pardon, I should have said the Procureur Impérial—I shall soon get into right habits. (More laughter.) You speak of intimidation. But if you say the Opposition exercises intimidation in the elections, France will not believe you. (Interruption.)

After some further excuses for the Procureur Impérial's conduct by M. Rouher, M. Noubel was declared duly elected.

On Monday M. de Morny complained of the malevolent comments upon the debates in the Chamber on the part of the *Journal des Débats*, and said:—"Having discussed the matter with the Minister of the Interior, I am resolved, upon a recurrence of the circumstances, to apply the law permitting the arraignment of public writers at the bar of the Chamber."

The election of M. Pelletan for one of the districts of Paris has been annulled in consequence of an informality of the returning officer.

The Marquis Pepoli has arrived with the reply of King Victor Emmanuel to the Emperor's letter of invitation to the Congress. The Marquis has gone to Compiègne, where he will stay several days.

POLAND.

On the 12th, 300 prisoners left the citadel of Warsaw, condemned to deportation. Many of the women of the poorer class not having been able to conform to the regulations respecting apparel, had been arrested and beaten with rods. All the clergy of the Franciscan Convent have been arrested.

The Russian Government have issued a decree imposing upon the kingdom of Poland an additional tax to indemnify the Treasury for the sum of 27,000,000 florins abstracted by the insurgents. The deficit is to be replaced within eleven years. On the other hand the National Government have ordered the realisation of the forced loan of 40,000,000 florins, and stating that officers have been appointed by the National Government for the verification of the accounts.

The reported dismissal of Prince Czartoryski as

their diplomatic agent abroad, and of General Mieroslawski, as organiser of insurgent forces abroad, by the Polish National Government, is confirmed.

In many districts, especially in Lublin, the Polish bands have gained some successes. General Krak has ten detachments operating under his orders. In the palatinates of Sandomir and Cracow the detachments of Bosak, Rembajlo, Chmielinski, and Czachowski display extreme activity. On the 1st the Polish horse, under Zyohliniski, were engaged with the Russians at Mlochow, near Warsaw. The Russians were completely defeated, with a loss of twenty-three killed. A body of troops from the garrison of Kalisch had been despatched in haste to Wloclawsk, to the relief of Prince Wittgenstein, who was surrounded by the insurgents.

In Wilna the convoys for Siberia leave every other Friday. In order to destroy every mark of Polishism in the city, Mouravieff has ordered all the Polish inscription on the shops and at the corners of the streets to be erased, no more Polish bills of fare to be used in the restaurants, the Polish language to be no longer employed by tradesmen in making up their accounts, and the official language to be in all cases Russian, even on seals and stamps.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* publishes an Imperial rescript to the Grand Duke Constantine. The Grand Duke being convinced by the continual increase of the insurrection in Poland of the incompatibility between the condition of affairs in that country and the feelings of good-will for its pacification which induced the Emperor to entrust him with carrying into operation the institutions which had been decreed, the Emperor consents to relieve the Grand Duke of his functions as Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief in Poland, and trusts that after the re-establishment of order he will resume his task.

The Russian papers publish an Imperial ukase ordering the formation of twelve new regiments of infantry, each containing three battalions. This force is intended to form the third reserve corps. The Russians are making warlike preparations on the Caspian Sea.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 12th, 268 members being present, Herr von Grabow was elected president by 224 votes, against 37 votes for Herr von der Heydt. Herren Unruh and Beckum-Dolffs were chosen vice-presidents.

Herr Grabow characterised his post as a difficult one in the gloomy situation of the country. The strong desire expressed by the Royal House for a solution of pending differences would be fulfilled if the sworn constitution of the country were constantly interpreted and acted upon only in its obvious spirit. Faith towards the rights of the Crown would not then be distinguishable from fidelity to the rights of the people, external dangers would be conquered in defiance of death, and Prussia's mission in the German Fatherland would be assured.

It appears that the Zollverein Conference, now sitting at Berlin, is not likely to come to any understanding.

The new press law which the Government have laid before the Upper House is, in many of its provisions, far more repressive and offensive than the ordinance issued by M. von Bismarck during the recess.

GERMANY.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet held on the 14th, the Danish representative brought forward a proposition of a conciliatory character, according to which the King would grant to the Holstein Estates the additional right of voting the normal budget. This proposition was referred to the United Committees.

DENMARK.

DEATH OF THE KING.

The King of Denmark died at Gluckstadt on the 15th inst., of erysipelas. A telegram from Copenhagen says:—"The grief and consternation which prevail here are indescribable." The following brief memoir of the deceased has been published:—

Charles Christian Frederick—Frederick VII.—of Denmark was the son of Christian VII. by the Princess Charlotte Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was born in the year 1808. He travelled from 1826 to 1828, visiting Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. He made a considerable stay at Geneva, where he studied the military art and political science. He was the only son of his father, and succeeded to the throne in January, 1848; and one of his first acts was to direct four of his Ministers to draw up a constitution for the whole monarchy. As German feeling was very strong in the southern provinces of the kingdom, and it was deemed that the new constitution would bind Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig nearer to the Danish throne, the new constitution was unpopular there, and in February an insurrection, encouraged by Germany, broke out. The events which followed these opposite attempts of the King and his German subjects form the materials of the history of the still unsolved Schleswig-Holstein question. The King was twice married to royal ladies, but was not happy in the relations thus formed. Thirteen years ago he was married morganatically to a Danish lady, the Countess Danner. His death, which was preceded by only a short illness, is profoundly lamented.

The late King is succeeded by Prince Christian, father of the Princess of Wales and of the King of the Greeks.

On Monday M. Hall, President of the Council of Ministers, proclaimed Prince Christian as King of Denmark, under the title of King Christian IX.

from the balcony of the Palace of Christiansburg, Copenhagen. On the appearance of the new King on the balcony, an immense crowd assembled before the Palace gave enthusiastic cheers for "Denmark and Schleswig!" "The new Constitution for the whole monarchy!" "The new Danish Constitution!" "The Hall Ministry!"

The Government project of a common constitution for Denmark and Schleswig was adopted on the 12th by the Rigsaad. The announcement of this vote was received with loud applause by the public filling the gallery of the House.

The *Berlingske Tidende* says that the present state of affairs requires that Denmark should accept the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to a congress.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that no answer will be given to the Emperor Napoleon's proposals for a Congress until the intentions of the British Government are fully known. The Austrian Government will try to obtain from the French Government a promise that the Venetian question shall not be brought forward.

On Thursday last there occurred in one of the bureaux of the Austrian Reichsrath a rather remarkable incident, which is related by the journals of Vienna. The committee of finances had resolved in a preceding sitting to propose the suppression of the salary of the Ambassador to Naples—a salary which Austria, not having yet recognised the Kingdom of Italy, continues to exhibit in the budget. Count Rechberg presented himself to the committee, and begged it to revoke its decision, which the committee did. But before the preceding resolution was reported, M. Kuranda, a deputy of the city of Vienna, demanded of M. de Rechberg what grounds he had to allege in favour of a measure of which the Reichsrath, which could not vote useless expenses, did not perceive the expediency. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the proposition for a Congress, made by the Emperor of the French, created "quite a new situation," and that it was important that the great powers of the State in Austria should not appear to settle, before the assembling of that Congress, and whilst the hope of its meeting had not been abandoned, any of the questions of European policy in which Austria is interested.

ITALY.

The King of Italy arrived at Naples on the 11th. The enthusiasm displayed was immense and spontaneous. All classes—the workmen, clergy, and public authorities—surrounded him.

On Monday there was a review of the Italian fleet in the Bay of Naples upon the most magnificent scale, amid great enthusiasm. Large numbers of boats, crowded with spectators, were in the roads and harbour, and the whole population of the city witnessed the spectacle from the shore.

SPAIN.

Her Majesty has replied to the Emperor Napoleon's letter by entire acceptance of the proposals for a Congress. Two steamers have left Cadiz for St. Domingo with 400 troops. The Government is determined to uphold the rule of Spain in that island.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The opening of the National Assembly took place at Bucharest on Sunday by Prince Couza, who delivered a speech, making an energetic appeal for harmony between parties. It also announced that bills of a very liberal character would be laid before the Assembly relative to electoral reform, the amelioration of the condition of the peasants, administrative decentralisation, railways and the Crédit Foncier, and making public instruction compulsory.

The Prince congratulated himself upon the proofs of solicitude displayed towards Roumania by Turkey and the guaranteeing Powers. Prince Couza declared his intentions of following a neutral policy, and concluded by saying—

If, however, Roumania be involved in foreign complications, or if her rights be threatened from any quarter whatever, be convinced that I shall be found where the aspirations and interests of the country may point.

TURKEY.

The Porte has addressed a note to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, protesting against the armaments on the frontier, and the building of gunboats on the Black Sea, in violation of the treaty of Paris. The Turkish arsenals and navy yards are working day and night in order to meet eventualities.

MEXICO.

General Forey made his farewell address to the Mexicans on the 30th of September. He announced that he had terminated the great mission with which the French Emperor had entrusted him, and was about to return to France. He assured the Mexicans that no alteration had been made in the policy of the Emperor to form a new constitution, under which all might be happy; that the Emperor's intentions had not been fully realised, but that was because they had not been sufficiently known. In conclusion he considered that the nation ought to thank Providence that its happiness had been assigned to such a monarch.

JAPAN.

The *Overland Friend of China* of the 26th of September, says:—"The past fortnight has shown a stagnation in political events. In Japan no active hostilities have taken place since the attack upon the town and fort of Kagosima, by

Admiral Kuper, on the 15th ult. It has been affirmed that the Japanese in this affair fired the first shot, but that was not until we had committed an act of hostility in seizing three steamers belonging to Satsuma, and lying with their cargoes in Kagosima Bay. The English fleet, meantime, is lying in Yokohama Bay repairing."

The Tycoon's steam yacht Emperor was lying at Nagasaki, and the Japanese were anxious to have it supposed that she was despatched from Yeddo to assist in, or, at any rate, countenance the attack on Kagosima by the British, but was delayed by bad winds and bad coals until the action was over. She arrived in time to see the destruction which had been wrought, and immediately returned to Nagasaki. Three high Daimios had been sent from Yeddo to Yokohama to arrange matters with the Americans, French, and Dutch, regarding the attack made on the Pembroke, the Kiew-ching, and the Medusa, when passing through the inland sea.

Notwithstanding the different demonstrations made at Shimonosaki, which is the Gibraltar of the inland sea, that passage is now virtually closed to merchant-vessels, after having been open and in use for three or four years. The prince who made use of his batteries on the north side has, it seems, also seized the southern shore with its forts, and the passage, in such hands, is considered so unsafe for foreign commerce that insurance offices will not any longer accept risks on ships going that way.

CHINA.

Captain Osborn's Anglo-Chinese flotilla had become inoperative from causes similar to those which paralysed the action of Burgevine, and more lately nearly lost to the Imperial cause the services of Major Gordon. It is reported that a large sum is still due upon the flotilla, probably for warlike equipments, as the builders are known to have been paid to the last penny. The *Times* correspondent says:—

Sherard Osborn has also gone to Peking, and I believe one motive of General Brown's journey thither is to support him and Mr. Lay in the pressure they intend to bring to bear on the Chinese Government to obtain payment of 300,000 taels still owing for the purchase and incidental expenses of the fleet. Without this Sherard Osborn declares he will not attack Soochow, and in the meantime his men are deserting fast. Rebel agents are busily at work offering high pay and higher prospects to any who will join Burgevine; and many have gone, innocently, and asked for their discharge, with the avowed object of entering the service of the rebels.

The rebels are said to have succeeded in collecting large supplies into Hangchow, and to be strengthening the fortifications and increasing the garrison.

Macartney had followed up his success at Fung-ching by the capture of See-dong, a town situate a few miles from Kia-shing, within the boundary of the Tohe-kiang province. This was one of the rebels' principal customs stations, and a great mart for the sale and purchase of arms and silk. Its loss will consequently be severely felt by them, and the Imperialists will require to hold it in considerable force, as attempts are sure to be made for its recapture. Burgevine was said to be at Nankin.

A correspondent in China writes as follows:—

There is much dissatisfaction here consequent upon the small allowances made to the agents of the London Missionary Society as compared with the heavy charges upon them. The fact is, that the salaries are not more than sufficient for five or six months' maintenance, and they depend for the remainder upon the gifts of their friends. Shanghai is perhaps the dearest place in all the world, and about 500 per cent. above Tientsin prices. A new chapel is in contemplation, but I fear it will not be carried out if the board at home does not yield to the wishes of those friends at Shanghai who are disposed to be liberal in this matter. The affairs of Japan and China are in a very unsettled state, and it is reported on good authority that the Chinese in the interior are very much against foreigners, and that there is a large party in Peking who are determined to assassinate Prince Kung the first opportunity they have; and what a pretty mess we shall then be in with a new war upon our backs to a dead certainty! There are some 500 foreigners in the rebel ranks, so that they will get too hot for us ere long, and we shall catch it from both sides.

AUSTRALIA.

The leading events described in the Melbourne papers are the arrival of his Excellency Sir Charles Darling and his assumption of the government of that colony; the departure of Sir Henry Barkly for the Mauritius (where he succeeds the late Sir William Stevenson); and the prorogation of Parliament without Mr. Heales's bill to amend the Land Act of 1862 having become law.

The colonists are under the impression that the Home Government contemplate the resumption of transportation to Australia. When first the rumour became current, a few months ago, the proposal excited the utmost alarm and indignation. Both Houses of Parliament at Melbourne adopted an address to her Majesty, and a highly influential and perfectly unanimous meeting was held in the city, at which strongly condemnatory resolutions were adopted. By the next mail, however, the news came that the scheme of transporting convicts to Western Australia was abandoned, and consequently the alarm subsided. Now, however, they learn that a royal commission has recommended Western Australia as a penal settlement, and that the Imperial Government is not unlikely to adopt the suggestion. It is impossible to exaggerate the uneasiness that this intelligence has created. Every journal protests against the scheme, and arrangements were being made for an organised opposition to it.

At the valedictory banquet given in Melbourne to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, his Excellency,

in the course of his remarks, stated that the yield of gold for the first six months of 1863 was some 60,000 ounces in excess of that for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The Government of Adelaide intend to introduce a bill to promote the settlement of the northern territory, fixing the price of land at 7s. 6d. per acre. Half the quantity will be reserved for sale in England, and the other half will be sold in the Australian colonies. A half-acre town allotment will be given in with each preliminary land order. The survey officers will fix the sites for the townships. It was in contemplation to call a public meeting for the purpose of forming a company to colonise the north coast of Australia, the capital of such company to be 500,000l.

The Legislative Council had agreed to the address to be sent home to the Queen, protesting against the resumption of the transportation movement.

NEW ZEALAND.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Dunedin, writing on the 18th of September, says:—

The native war is gradually assuming wider limits, and it seems now to be accepted by both Maories and Europeans that this is the final struggle between the two races. With the exception of the tribes living north of the Auckland isthmus, and a few chiefs and their followers among the southern tribes, who still remain friendly, the whole of the native population is raised against her Majesty's authority.

Since the defeat of the rebels at Kohiroa, on the 17th of July, no important military operation has taken place. The rebels have taken up a strong position on the banks of the Waikato River, and have constructed a perfect network of rifle-pits. The pah is of the strongest character, and, the approaches being difficult, the attack will be a work of some trouble. General Cameron is making great preparations for the capture of this stronghold, and will very shortly be in a position to strike an effective blow. A small steamer has been placed on the river, and on the 6th of August Commander Sullivan, of her Majesty's ship *Eclipse*, cruised past the native position. A heavy fire was opened on the gunboat, but no damage was inflicted. Two or three rounds from a 12-pounder Armstrong and a 12-pounder rocket silenced their fire for a time. On the 19th the gunboat again steamed to within 1,200 yards and shelled the pah, and an important chief was killed and several other natives. On the 26th of August a working party of the 49th and 18th Regiments was surprised by the rebels. The natives rushed on the arms of the soldiers, which were piled some distance off, and secured some 20 stand of arms. Two of the 40th were killed, and one man of the 18th wounded. A party of soldiers came to the rescue, and the natives were driven off with the loss of three of their number. According to the latest accounts the rebels had again mustered in force to the rear of the General's force, and created some alarm for the safety of Auckland. The energetic conduct of the Auckland Militia and Volunteers, has, however, resulted in driving them back. General Cameron has addressed a communication to the Governor, drawing his Excellency's attention to the valuable services rendered by a number of friendly Maories.

All the male population of Auckland capable of bearing arms have been called out, and it is satisfactory that all classes respond cheerfully.

At Taranaki nothing of any importance has occurred. The natives occasionally make hostile demonstrations, but the town is kept safe from attack by the unceasing vigilance of the civilian forces. The natives in the Wellington and Hawke's Bay provinces are in a very excited state, and it is to be feared that hostilities will soon break out. The local authorities have been most active in preparing for the worst.

We subjoin the latest items of intelligence received by telegraph from Sydney, under date Sept. 19th:—"The steamer *Prince Alfred* has arrived from New Zealand, bringing dates from Nelson to Sept. 7th. The troops were massed in the front. Two thousand were ready to march on Meremere. The *Kate* arrived from Sydney, with a detachment of volunteers, on Sept. 4. On the same day 109 of her Majesty's troops arrived from Hobart Town."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It seems that the alliance between the Count de Paris and the Infante Isabella of Spain likely to take place, spite of French influence.

THE MISSIONARY SHIP JOHN WILLIAMS has sailed from Sydney for the South Sea Islands with several missionaries on board.

Madlle. Pustowjoff, the Polish amazon, and late aide-de-camp to Langiewicz, is said to have abandoned the profession of arms, and is now in a situation as companion to a lady in Galicia.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF CORFU.—It is stated by a Vienna paper that, in consequence of the representations of the Austrian and Turkish Governments, the fortifications of Corfu will not be destroyed, but will remain under the protectorate of England. The *Paris Nation*, on the other hand, asserts that the destruction of the fortifications at Corfu has been decided upon.

THE DUTCH LADY EXPLORERS IN AFRICA.—At last week's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Mr. Tinne, a relative of the Dutch ladies now travelling in Central Africa, stated that they intended to proceed towards a mountain they had heard of called Cazurja, of which there was no geographical knowledge. The ladies had left their boats on the Nile, and the rainy season lasting until November, they did not expect to return to them before January or February.

LETTER OF GARIBALDI.—The Provincial Council of Potenza (one of the Neapolitan provinces afflicted with brigandage) a short time since unanimously voted a subsidy to the Polish revolution and a monument to Garibaldi. Garibaldi, in a letter published in the *Diritto*, applauds the subsidy, but declines the monument. "As to the monument to me," he says, "I beg you will dismiss the thought of it. If you

insist, you will put me to the pain of saying that I will not accept it. As long as the soldiers of two foreign armies riot on our soil, as long as a stream of civil blood flows from the Tronto to the Strait, as long as the glorious remains of our national battles die of hunger or by their own hand in the midst of the insane rejoicings of our cities, as long as the boy wants a school and the orphan an asylum, as long as there is in Italy misery, chains, and darkness, speak not of monuments, least of all of a monument to me."

SHAKSPERIAN ENTHUSIASM IN GERMANY.—The interest in the Shakspeare monument is spreading in Germany. The three great German Shaksperians—Ulrici, Delius, and Elze—have joined the committee, expressing in the most gratifying terms their approval of the committee's purpose, and their wish to aid in carrying it into execution. Literary preparations are also on foot in Germany to celebrate the Tercentenary worthily.

THE KING OF THE GREEKS.—It is remarked in the Continental journals that the young King of the Greeks has not adopted the usual addition to the Royal title, "by the Grace of God," and that he has caused it to be omitted from his protocols. The journalists also call attention to the King's address to the Greek Synod, in which he said, "Your religion is mine," as a singular evidence of rapid conversion. A new Ministry, with M. Bulgaris as Premier, has been formed at Athens.

THE PERSECUTION OF LADIES IN WARSAW.—An incident which occurred in Warsaw on the 2nd inst. is a fair example of the treatment to which the ladies of this city are subjected by the Russian authorities. A houseowner was going home in the evening with his wife. He was provided with a lantern, according to the regulation, but his wife was not, as women accompanied by men are not required to carry lanterns. As they were passing through a street where the pavement is so narrow that two persons only can walk on it abreast, they met a friend who walked on with them, and as he had business with the husband, the wife walked on before. Seeing this, a policeman in the street arrested the lady because she had no lantern. All explanation was useless, and the lady and her husband were immediately dragged to the nearest police-station, where the commissary, Rydzyski, ordered five lashes to be given to her. On hearing this sentence the lady remonstrated, representing that she was *eniente*, and that if the order was executed it might produce serious consequences. The only answer Rydzyski deigned to give was to increase the number of lashes to ten. Fresh remonstrances from the husband added five lashes to the punishment of the unfortunate lady, and the sentence was carried out to the letter.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The inquest on the body of Samuel William Hunt, the supposed murderer of his wife and two children in a street cab on Saturday evening week, was held on Friday. Some fresh evidence was adduced. Mr. Fay, a chemist, of Norton Folgate, deposed that a female, identified as Mrs. Hunt, had stopped in a cab at his shop on Saturday evening, and asked for a draught for a man who had taken too much liquor, and she bought a shilling glass to take it in; and W. Imrie, hair-dresser, of the Strand, said that Hunt, whom he identified, bought a moustache of him on the previous Thursday.

The evidence of William Meloy, inspector of police of the P Division, gave full particulars of the arrest and death of Hunt:—

He said that shortly after ten o'clock last Monday night, in company with Inspector Smith, he went to Anne's Cottage, Wellington-road, Camberwell. On arriving there he saw no light, and Inspector Smith knocked at the door. Not receiving an answer, in a very short time he knocked again. Nothing was heard between the first and second knocking, but immediately after the second knocking he heard a noise in the passage. It was a noise apparently proceeding from coughing and belching. He thought he heard some one moving or groping in the passage. He called the attention of Inspector Smith to it, and he gave a loud knock. A person inside said, "Who's there?" Witness said, "Open the door, if you please, I wish to speak to you." He heard a person unfasten the chain, and somebody move. The door was then opened. There was no light. He saw a man in his shirt. He had nothing else on. The man said, "Who are you? The police! What do you want?" and he immediately made towards the stairs. He said to the man in the passage, "Stop, where are you going?" He replied, "For a light." Inspector Smith said, "I have a light," and he turned on the light of the lamp he had with him. Smith said, "Where do you want to go?" and he said, "Up stairs, to my bedroom." The person who was now lying dead was the same man. Smith then went before him, the man followed, and witness went last up stairs. Immediately on entering the bedroom, the man sat on the bed, and commenced retching. He had retched once or twice going up stairs, and vomited. He said, "What do you want with me?" Witness said, "Have you read the account of the murder on Saturday last?" He said, "Yes, I was reading it this evening." Witness said, "From information we have received, we believe your family is not at home." He said, "That is right: my family went to Southampton on Friday." Witness having cautioned him, told him that from information they had received they considered that he answered the description of the murderer, and that they must take him into custody on suspicion of being the murderer. He said, "How were they (the family) dressed?" Inspector Smith said, "They were dressed in dark." The man said, "It can't be my family—they were all dressed light when they left here." Finding that he continued retching and vomiting, Inspector Smith asked him what he had been drinking. He said, "I took a small portion of gin before I went to bed that I found in a bottle." They told him he must

dress immediately, and go with them to the station. He dressed immediately, and on the way to the station he said he hoped it was not his family, but he should not be surprised, as his wife led him a wretched life, and the children had told him, some time back, that one day when they were out for a walk with their mother, they met a gentleman, who took them for a ride in a cab. The children said the gentleman was very kind to them, and was very like himself, except that he had a moustache. On arriving at the station Dr. Puckle was sent for, and came immediately. Finding that he was getting worse, they sent for Mr. Holl and Dr. Massey, who came. Dr. Puckle, before Dr. Massey came, attended to the case. At this time Hunt was sensible, but continued to retch and vomit. The vomit was light. He was attended to for about three-quarters of an hour, when he died. Prior to his death Hunt recognised Dr. Puckle as having attended on his wife. Dr. Puckle asked him what he had been drinking. Hunt said he had taken some gin. The doctor said, "Have you not been taking something else?" He said, "No." Hunt said, "Don't you know me? You attended my wife when she was in labour. Don't you recollect she lay on a mattress? We had been moving, and had not got the furniture in the house." Dr. Puckle said, "Yes; I recollect the circumstance." Hunt said, "I shall get round directly; my heart is affected, and the excitement has caused me to be in this way." He was excited at this time, and the retching and vomiting continued. The doctor administered an antidote. The first he did not swallow, and it struck them that he did not want to do so. It was put to his mouth and upset, and very little went into his stomach. He said, however, that he would take it if he could. The doctor then put another to his mouth, witness and Smith holding his head back, and he then appeared to take the whole contents of the glass. After a short time he said, "I am dying; let me lie down." He lay down, closed his eyes, and all at once he said, "I'm better now; lift me up." He added, "I lost my eyesight then for a short time—I could not see anything, but now I can see very well." He then walked about for a short time, but he staggered, and he was assisted to the chair. Then he said, "I am dying fast." He shut his eyes, and appeared for a short time to be unconscious. Suddenly he rose to his feet, and said, "I want to write something before I die; give me pen, ink, and paper. I hope I shall live to finish it." He was furnished with pen, ink, and paper, and he wrote—"Mr. McCulloch, pay to my wife for me 120*l.*, due the 17th September last, and the remainder due to me." He said—"I wish you to take charge of that. I wish you to see to it. Mr. McCulloch owes me 18 months' back wages. I wish that, and 40*l.* I have in my pocket, to be given to my wife and children, if they are alive." Finding then that he staggered away from the desk, he was assisted to a chair. He appeared to become very faint, and requested to be placed on the ground, saying that he was dying. Within a few moments he closed his eyes, but after a minute or two rallied, and said, "I know how she died—she took prussic acid." Witness said, "Your wife—where did she get it?" He said, "I had it in the house—she took it." He said nothing further before he died. Witness had omitted to say that, when Hunt said his wife had taken prussic acid, Dr. Puckle said to him, "What have you taken yourself?" Hunt said,—"I think there was something else in the glass, I believe I have taken acconite." On searching his house he found a cupboard in the bedroom. There were in it twelve or fourteen bits of soap, covered with a newspaper. On the top of a newspaper he found a bottle which contained something he was told was acconite. It had no stopper. He handed the bottle to a medical gentleman, who was present at the time, and then to Dr. Puckle. He searched carefully for a stopper, but found none. There was no such place in Southampton as deceased represented.

The body of Hunt was buried late on Friday night at the Garrett-lane Cemetery, Tooting. As the verdict of the jury upon his death was *felo de se*, there was no religious service at the funeral.

Dr. Lankester on Monday resumed the inquest on the bodies of Mrs. Hunt and her two daughters, in the board-room of the St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. A good deal of evidence was given, showing that his deceased wife had been frequently ill-treated by her husband, and Inspector Meloy expressed his belief that Hunt had taken poison before the police appeared at his house. Mr. C. McCulloch, Hunt's employer, said he knew nothing of the murderer's private life. He was not in pecuniary difficulties; on the contrary, he always appeared to have plenty of money. He saw Hunt on the Monday, and there was nothing different about him. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That on the 7th day of November Mary Ann Hunt was found dead in a cab near the Royal Oak, Bishop's-road, Bayswater, in the parish of Paddington, and the said jurors say the said death arose from prussic acid, and the said jurors further say the said prussic acid was maliciously and feloniously administered to the said Mary Ann Hunt for the purpose of depriving of life the said Mary Ann Hunt." The same verdict was returned in the case of each child.

It is stated that the murderer and his unfortunate family were well known in the district in which they resided. Until within the last three years, when they removed into the house, Anne-cottage, Wellington-road, Hunt carried on business as a book and music-seller in a shop at the corner of Warner-road, Camberwell New-road. His manner was then considered peculiar and reserved, and it was to his somewhat repelling manner that the failure of the business was at the time attributed. The shop was an agency office for governesses. It may be mentioned that at that time he wore a black moustache. He was considered to be a well-conducted and religiously-disposed man, but his wife bore a different character. Upon the failure of the bookselling business, he became a sort of traveller to a chemist, and it is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that he had been formerly keeper of a chemist's shop. In his house in Wellington-road one of the rooms was turned into a sort of laboratory where poisons of different kinds were kept. The family were generally remarked by their neighbours in Wellington-road as

being most mysterious and peculiar. Mrs. Hunt was notoriously given to habits of intoxication, and it was even said to worse. Mr. Hunt conducted himself respectably, and his singularly reserved manner and apparent unhappiness were attributed to the conduct of his wife. The window-blinds were kept down for days together, and the door was rarely opened except on the chain. Quarrels between Hunt and his wife were of frequent occurrence. About twelve months ago Mrs. Hunt remarked to a neighbour, "You would not know my husband now; he has shaved off his moustache." There is but little doubt that the fact of the moustache making a marked difference in his appearance suggested to him the idea of putting on a false moustache before going on his murderous ride.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Belgian Minister, Sir C. Wood, and Viscount Sydney, have been on a visit at Windsor Castle. The Crown Princess of Prussia remains on a visit to the Queen.

On Sunday morning the Queen, the Princess of Prussia, and the Princesses Helena, Louise, Hohenzollern, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has returned from his short visit to Berlin, and is now at Windsor.

On Saturday morning Prince Alfred, Prince William of Hesse and suite, Prince Frederick of Holstein and his son, Prince William, left Holyrood Palace for Dalketh Palace on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch.

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, who is appointed by the Emperor as the successor of Baron Gros, will arrive in London towards the end of the week, to enter on his duties as ambassador.

The Queen has just sent 3*l.* 3*s.* to Martha Reid, a school-girl aged thirteen, at Aberdeen, who has written some verses on "Albert the Good."

Lord Brougham has left London for Paris *en route* for Cannes.

It is reported that a committee of naval officers has been appointed by the Admiralty with the view of a strict inquiry being instituted into dockyard management.

The death of Lord Chesham creates a vacancy for Bucks. The Hon. W. G. Cavendish succeeds to his father's title.

A marriage is arranged between the Rev. Canon Stanley, now Dean of Westminster, and Lady Augusta Bruce, sister of the Earl of Elgin.

The *Akhbar* of Algiers states that Sir Morton Peto has arrived in that city to examine the present state of the works which are being executed on the Boulevard de l'Impératrice.

Captain Shaw, chief of the London fire brigade, is in a precarious state from the accident he received at a fire a day or two ago.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have gone to Torquay, Devon.

Her Majesty is so much interested in the progress of the Royal Mausoleum that she visits the works once or twice a day.—*Court Journal*.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and Monday.

On Saturday the gentlemen of the West Norfolk Hunt had the honour of welcoming the Prince and Princess of Wales in the hunting-field. Shortly after eleven the "field," numbering from 200 to 250 horsemen, trotted away for the sport of the day. The Prince rode well to the hounds, and evinced a keen appreciation of the sport, as indeed did the Princess, who, driving a pair of greys, proceeded in the direction the fox had taken, and came up with the field at Narford Hall, where a slight check had occurred.

The Right Hon. William F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper arrived in town on Saturday from Paris, where they made a brief sojourn on their way from Rome.

Mr. Cobden is to attend a meeting of his constituents at Rochdale on the 24th. Mr. John Bright has also promised to be present.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston received a select party at dinner on Saturday at Cambridge House, Piccadilly.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley arrived in town on Saturday from St. Giles's, their seat in Dorsetshire.

SCHOOL FOR COOKERY.—Domestic education, unfortunately, is a matter so little understood in London that any mode likely to promote it is heartily deserving of being encouraged. In order to meet this want a school of cookery has been opened at 111, Great Portland-street, under the direction of Mrs. Mitchell, a lady already well known for her efforts for the welfare of domestic servants. It is necessary to have dinners so that pupils by actual practice may learn to cook. A *table d'hôte* therefore at six in the evening affords every opportunity for display, while it at the same time supplies a good dinner at a price little more than an ordinary dinner at a good dining-hall. The viands are of the choicest, consisting of soups, fish, made dishes (a great variety), joints, game, jellies, blanc-manges, and puddings, served too in nice style, in a comfortable room. Considering the charge is only half-a-crown, the wonder is how it is done. Yet it is anticipated there will be a margin sufficient to pay all necessary expenses. In addition to the instruction imparted, suitable situations are afterwards found for the young women free of all charge.

Literature.

"THE SIN OF CONFORMITY."*

The bold and unshrinking utterance of an unfashionable truth, and especially of one unpalatable to Evangelical circles, is not a very pleasant task. It is one thing for a man to assail Bishop Colenso amid the ringing cheers of his associates in Christian faith and work, and another and very different one to set forth facts and principles which bear heavily upon those whom in many respects he holds in high honour, and which are sure to excite their indignant opposition. To assail an institution whose maintenance is deemed by numbers essential to the preservation of God's truth in the land—to speak of it in terms which, however guarded, cannot but be painful to the feelings of those who have from childhood regarded it with affectionate reverence, and to whom it is endeared by all their most sacred and tender associations—to strip it of the fair disguises by which its real character has been concealed, and describe it in the only language which a strict regard to fact will permit—to follow out principles to their fair conclusions, however unwelcome the results that may be reached,—in short, to pay more deference to truth than politeness, to repudiate all conventional restraint when dealing with questions of great spiritual moment, requires a man of deep-rooted convictions and unflinching courage. These are the qualities which Mr. Robinson, the author of this most important tractate on the "Sin of Conformity" has brought to his task, and by means of which he has worked out with singular pungency and force an argument which it will not be very easy for an opponent to confute. It required even more fearless strength of purpose to write a pamphlet of this kind three years ago, when the first edition was issued, than now when the subject with which it deals is so widely discussed, and when there is so general an agreement that the present position of the Establishment in this matter of subscription is not altogether unexceptionable. Still, even now, numbers will be disposed to regard it as a display of unchristian bitterness, and to look with any but kindly feelings on the uncourtly teacher of truth, who has so seriously interfered with the notable device of making things pleasant. Little will Mr. Robinson heed the censures of such critics if he can succeed in inducing candid and thoughtful men to look fairly at the terrible facts that he arrays here.

Let us say here distinctly, our author cannot be righteously charged with bitterness. No doubt it is, as Mr. Nevile describes it, a "stinging pamphlet," but the sting lies in the truth of the statements. If the indictment can be sustained, its counts are sufficiently grave, but the question turns entirely on the evidence upon which they rest. There is no vehement denunciation, no attempt to probe men's motives: there is nothing more than a recital of facts. Let these be disproved, or let it be shown that they do not warrant the inferences that are drawn from them, and the whole falls to the ground. Meanwhile, all assaults upon Mr. Robinson, as severe, uncharitable, and the like, are just as much in place as would be the speech of a counsel in defence of a criminal, who should do nothing but comment on the harshness of the prosecutor in bringing the charge. Of course it is harsh—no doubt the accused himself thinks it very cruel: the simple question, to which any judge would direct the jury that they must confine their attention, is,—Is it true? There is a great deal of mawkish sentimentalism prevalent on this point, and as the result the cause of truth suffers. The feelings of good men must not be grieved, or the relations between them and other Christians disturbed, and so truth must be taught to wait upon expediency and personal feeling. To all such pleas our answer is simple—good men ought not to be grieved by a plain exhibition of truth, and if they are, there are considerations much higher than regard to fastidious sensitiveness. In short, if the accuser have not the truth on his side, the refutation of his charges will be easy and must tend to his own injury—if he have, then, if they love the truth, they should desire that justice should be done. It can hardly be questioned that the want of manliness in dealing with such questions is a formidable hindrance to the progress of the Gospel. Those outside the churches do not see that simple reverence for truth, and that resolution to serve it at all costs, which they have a right to expect, and the practical infidelity of professing Christians becomes the fruitful source of the speculative unbelief, or, at all events, godless indifference, of which we continually hear such complaint. We believe that frankness and plain speaking, like that of

Mr. Robinson, however distasteful to the "Maw-worm" class in general, and to many who, though of purer spirit and nobler aim, are for peace at any price, will subserve religion in general, as well as promote the particular truth which he is specially desirous to enforce.

In speaking of the *sin* of Conformity, Mr. Robinson is so far from insinuating that all Conformists wilfully commit sin in their Conformity, that he recognises most fully and joyfully the faith, love, zeal, and usefulness of many who hold that Conformity is their "duty," but on the "one point of which the pamphlet treats, believes that they are in the error." His design is simply to indicate the error. His points are well selected and vigorously sustained. He maintains that Conformity "sanctions and promotes Popery," and that not only because the Book of Common Prayer lends its countenance to certain Romish doctrines, but because in the recognition of one "holy Catholic church throughout all the world" it accepts a principle which, if followed out, must conduct to Popery, as, in fact, it has already done in numberless cases. He shows that Conformity substitutes human authority in place of that of Christ; that it is fairly chargeable with that sin of schism of which Churchmen are so fond of impeaching Dissenters; that it introduces a habit of falsehood into some of the most sacred acts of a man's life, and that it is in its essence and operations, unjust to all who cannot accept its terms. These are the principal points of the argument, and we would that it were possible to secure for them the dispassionate consideration of those to whose consciences this appeal is especially addressed. We would ask with all candour, are these things so or not? If it can be shown that on any of these points Mr. Robinson, and those Dissenters who sympathise in his views, are labouring under some mistaken impression, that they have attached an unwarranted meaning to words and actions, by all means let it be done. If, for example, it can be proved that the terms employed in the baptismal formula can rightly be made to bear any construction but that which all unsophisticated men, and in fact all save those duly initiated in the casuistry of subscription, ascribe to them—that subscription is not a snare to some consciences and a grievous burden to others—that the system of patronage is in its theory in harmony with the New Testament and in practice conducive to the interests of religion in the land—that there are no invidious distinctions between different classes of Christians created by the very existence of a State Church, and fostering a spirit fatal to all Christian unity, that will be a fair reply to Mr. Robinson. But if this cannot be done, and if, on the contrary, the facts are too obvious to be disputed, they are certainly too serious to be treated with levity or neglect. The time may be distant or near, but assuredly it will come, when earnest Christian men will be constrained to treat the subject thus, and either to refute such statements or let them have their legitimate influence on their own relations to the Establishment.

Mr. Robinson deals plainly with those who fancy that revision of the Liturgy or some other measure of reform may remove all reasonable objections and bring about a happier state of things. "A governmental ecclesiastical establishment (he says) cannot be holy and must depend on physical force, and for these two reasons cannot possibly be reformed into a Christian institution." The proposition is sustained by a reference to the results of an experiment made under the most favourable circumstances by Calvin in Geneva. The troubles of that great and good man's life arose mainly out of an error on this point, and the failure of an attempt made by one so earnest and able ought surely to be accepted as an instructive warning. What then is to be done? Let the Episcopalian Church renounce her connection with the State, shake herself free from Burn's Ecclesiastical Law on the one hand, and give up the five millions a-year on the other—and then, but never till then, can she take her fair position. "The Ecclesiastical Establishment = Burn's Ecclesiastical Law and five millions a-year"—the first represents the bonds, the second the bribe of the State, as Mr. Robinson very pithily puts it. That is the source of all the mischief, and it is against that only that Nonconformist opposition is directed. "The great fault of Episcopalianism lies in pertinaciously confounding the Establishment with religion. Yet if the former were destroyed, what would Englishmen lose? Not the Bible, not one of all the churches of the saints, not the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, not the practice of assembling themselves together for public worship, not the marvellous heritage which many of them possess as being heirs of God, not the means of grace and the hope of glory. No fraction of their religious creed, no part of their Christian practice, no single religious privilege, is in danger. What, then, is it they

"would lose by the change advocated in this pamphlet? Two things—THE BONDS AND THE BRIBE OF THE STATE."

Taken as a whole, this pamphlet presents the argument against ecclesiastical Establishments in a style so masterly and convincing that it leaves nothing to be desired. The calmness with which the reasoning is conducted is as admirable as the force by which it is characterised. The third edition is enriched by several additions, not the least important of which is the earnest appeal to Wesleyans, based on the strong assertion of their founder, that a National Church is a "merely political institution." Mr. Nevile, referring to this pamphlet, desires to put on the opposite side the "Sin of Nonconformity." "My case is (he says), that I have been the victim of a 'system' which is created, sanctioned, and regulated by the law of the land, for which all Dissenters alike are as much responsible as for 'the Crimean War,' &c., and 'I am well persuaded that the 'system' of our National Church never could go on for one session of Parliament if the religious Dissenters acted up to their own professed principles." Now, even on his own showing, Mr. Nevile is wrong in his terms. He talks of the "Sin of Nonconformity," when he means the "Sin of some Nonconformists." On this point Mr. Robinson would not dissent from Mr. Nevile. We only wish that it were possible to awaken religious Dissenters (as they are styled) to the force of these considerations, and we know of no way of doing it so effectual as the circulation of the two pamphlets. Would it not be possible to have them reprinted in cheaper form, and distributed far and wide? There is a power in such truths plainly presented that could not fail to tell.

EBRARD'S "GOSPEL HISTORY."*

We believe that those Biblical scholars who are acquainted with the critical productions of Germany during the last fifteen years, in vindication of the New Testament History, will agree that no more important work has appeared than that of Ebrard, recently translated into English, and published both as a volume of "Clark's Foreign Theological Library," and in a separate form. The time for its transference to our own literature had fully come, when the negative criticism of Strauss and Baur had been adopted by prominent teachers in the Church and Universities, and when the rationalistic sentimentalism of Rönan came seducingly to our doors. Although a work directed specially against certain German critics, it takes such broad ground, and goes so fundamentally into the questions discussed, that it has much more than a polemical value, and (as Mr. Martin, the very able translator it has at last found, appropriately says) "examines and strengthens the defences of positive theology, so as to present a critical bulwark to critical assaults, rather than exhausts itself with minute replies to trivial objections." We cannot express too strongly for our gratitude and our sense of gain by the translation of the work, the approbation with which we regard the fact of its appearance and the diligent and accomplished labours of the translator.

Impossible as it is to describe its contents except by the heads under which they are distributed,—and equally impossible to represent the method of the learned author, and the singular clearness and strength with which it is worked out, by any quotations on special points such as our limits would permit,—we shall best indicate its scope and commend its worth by a brief summary of the principles and objects set forth by Ebrard in his introductory chapters.

The introduction of criticism into theology is, he remarks, involved in the very nature of Christianity. "If it be truly a redemption, ordained by God from all eternity, but brought to completion at a certain time and in a certain place"; and, "though the need of redemption must exist in every man, and therefore the postulate of redemption develops itself with more or less purity apart from the historical fact; yet this fact could never be made known to distant nations or succeeding ages in any other way than through the ordinary channel,—viz., oral tradition or written records." These writings, therefore, necessarily come within the scope of historical criticism. It is often said that the questions of criticism thus arising should be "investigated without bias." Ebrard admits this to the extent that "there should be an entire absence of critical or historical assumptions": but contends that if it be intended that the mind should be free from

* *The Sin of Conformity.* By the Rev. WILLIAM ROBINSON. Third Edition. London: J. Heaton and Son.

* *The Gospel History: A Compendium of Critical Investigations in support of the Historical Character of the Four Gospels.* By Dr. J. H. A. EBRARD, of Erlangen. Translated by JAMES MARTIN, B.A. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

religious bias, this is impossible. "Every man necessarily assumes a religious attitude of 'some kind, either positive or negative.' The negative attitude exerts as decisive an influence on criticism as the positive. What a man believes or does not believe of God, feels or does not feel of the need of redemption, will affect his point of view for the supposed revelations of God and records of redemption. It is a self-imposture, a superstition, to think that only a positive religious point of view influences criticism;—a religious bias of a negative kind does so even more strongly. For, to religious uncertainty, the religious ideas will be sure to present themselves in a distorted form, and investigation becomes prejudiced and impatient; while "an intuitive religious certainty" feels that it can afford calmness and impartiality, and can better maintain the desired freedom from critical or historical prejudice. This is often overlooked, but is most certainly true.

Ebrard is careful to keep the two main branches of critical study perfectly distinct. There is, first, the criticism of the Gospel writings,—embracing, the origin of the Four Gospels, and their internal relation to one another, and each containing many problems. The second branch is more simple—the criticism of the Gospel History; consisting in an inquiry "whether the events recorded can have occurred, and really did occur." Ebrard divides the progressive development of modern criticism into four periods—with reference especially to the history of negative criticism. The first is that of the separation of the two branches of criticism before named, of the writings from the facts contained in them—producing a multitude of different results, all equally indifferent so far as the history itself is concerned. The second, that of criticism of the history founded on doctrinal objections, and therefore leading to an attack on the authenticity of the writings containing the history. The third period, in which Strauss is the leader, when the history again is subjected to purely internal criticism, pursued in isolation from and in defiance of the criticism of the writings. A transition then followed, marked by new hypotheses which, adopting the mythical hypothesis of Strauss, yet recognising the problems of the age, integrity, and authenticity of the writings, attempted once more to bring these and the criticism of the history to agreement on more definite results. The fourth period is that of the Tübingen school; on which Ebrard has some dozen pages, carefully distinguishing the three stages of its criticism: and this will be particularly useful to English scholars, who, though fairly acquainted with the character of this school—as rejecting "not the Christian miracles alone, nor the authenticity of the writings alone, nor the supernatural origin of Christianity alone, but even the moral character of Christianity and its records,"—are yet far from familiar with those particular developments which are necessary to be known if ever the orthodox polemics of Germany are to be intelligible. Ebrard, agreeing with Thiersch, remarks that this school has arrived at the results to which it "wished to come, and therefore did come"; but, at the same time, has reached "other results at which it had no desire to arrive, viz., *absurda*." One quotation only here, before leaving this outline.

"Nothing can be more striking than the immense contrast between the canonical writings of the New Testament, and the writings of the so-called Apostolic Fathers. . . . Let the attempt be made to write such commentaries on the Epistles of Ignatius, as have been written upon the different books of the New Testament. Nothing brings out with greater certainty the truth of inspiration, than to turn from the New Testament to the Apostolic Fathers. What a fearful descent from the living divine fountain, to the first weak results of human development! But according to Baur's classification, almost the whole of the books of the New Testament were written in the post-apostolic age, and are all the works of impostors. So that we are brought to this absurd result, that in the second century all honest men were weak-minded and easily deceived, and all thinking and gifted men Jesuits; a caricature of primitive Christianity which can only have originated in a combination of the two evil qualities just named, and in opposition to which the attested history of the persecutions of the early Christians, and the fact of the world-conquering power of Christianity, must raise the flaming sword of divine derision, over the insanity of men."

It will be seen that the author's view of modern criticism is confined to Germany; this is the manner of Germans, whether the case justify it or not; but in this case, so little has been done elsewhere, till quite recently, on behalf of the negative criticism, that it was a necessity. Accordingly, when the author proceeds to a survey of the apologetical writings which resisted the negative results, he names only a few of his countrymen. He is right, however, in maintaining that none of these apologists succeeded in breaking the force of the negative criticism: and chiefly for the reason that they followed their opponents *step by step*—a course having palpable disadvantages, inasmuch as it only overthrows critics one by one, and in the

case of each but "changes a negative *plus* into a 'positive *minus*,' and gains no general and conclusive victory. Ebrard's method is the true one:—

"The object to be aimed at is to give a *decided negation to the entire standpoint* from which the opponent directs his assault. . . . When negative critics disregard history, and look with one-sided mental activity into the Gospels, for the purpose not of viewing their contents as a whole, but of fixing upon certain points, and looking out for contradictions, this is a course which could be adopted with every other writer, and with just the same results. Now if we just follow a negative critic step by step, and like him confine ourselves to single points selected here and there, we shall in like manner see nothing but fragments, and therefore were able in any particular case to overthrow an opponent by proving the opposite. We propose to adopt a totally different plan. Apart altogether from the criticism of the history and the criticism of the writings, we shall look carefully into the entire contents of the Four Gospels, and see whether there is any internal unity in each Gospel taken by itself, and in such of the contents as are common to them all. . . . (1) *Unity of plan* in each particular Gospel; (2) *formal*, that is, *chronological unity* in all the four; (3) *material unity* in the accounts they contain; and (4) the possibility of constructing a *perfectly consistent history* from the whole."

The spirit of Ebrard is truly that of one who has "yielded himself up to the moulding 'influences of the Gospels': and he thereby has strengthened insight as well as developed sympathy in his mind; by which his work is lifted far above the coldness of mere criticism, while, keeping its object clearly in view, it never slides into the region of the dogmatic and ethical elements of Christianity. It only remains to make the scope of the work still more clear to our readers by reciting its plan:—Part I. Considers the Gospels according to their contents:—1. Consideration of the Form. (Plan of the different Evangelists. How far did they mean to write in chronological order? are there any chronological contradictions?) 2. Consideration of the contents—(Exhibition of the separate Occurrences in their inner unity.)—Part II. Criticism. 1. Of the Negative Hypothesis concerning the Origin of the Gospels.—2. Origin of the Gospels:—Attempts to explain the convergences and divergencies in the different Gospels. Finally, the statement of the Positive Result.—There is perfect impartiality, calmness, and confidence in the words with which this noble and invaluable work—to which some of our best English Biblical writers of late years have been more indebted than they themselves confessed or the world could know—is brought to an emphatic conclusion that gathers up the results of the inquiry:—"While, on the one hand, we firmly maintain, in the interest of 'truth, that historical criticism and modest scientific research will never be sufficient by themselves to produce a mathematical demonstration of the positively historical character of the facts of the Gospel, which will satisfy a man whose heart is hostile to the Gospel, and whilst, still further, we maintain that historical criticism must be content with proving that 'the only obstacles to the recognition of the Gospel history are dogmatical, and not historical, and that even they lie in the path of the natural man alone,—we are prepared, on the other hand, to affirm most positively, that the hypotheses built up by negative criticism can be exhibited in their entire worthlessness and impossibility, without resorting to the weapons of doctrinal controversy, simply by those of 'historical criticism, and are content to make 'our appeal to a sound understanding alone."

"THE MORTONS OF BARDOM."*

The natural history of the multitude of novels which every season are ushered into existence, and as regularly consigned to oblivion, is one of those mysteries of literature which defy the penetration of common observers. Why they are written—what are the intellectual characteristics of their authors—where they find a class of appreciating readers—how publishers, who are not particularly fond of throwing away good hard cash, are induced to issue them—what becomes of them after they have served the temporary purposes of the circulating libraries, are questions more easily asked than answered. On one point only do we feel any certainty, that is—that in no other department of literature is there such a profitless consumption of valuable paper and ink, and still more valuable time. The majority of those proceeding from unknown authors (and let it be said, with due respect, so many even of those that bear well-known names) are such unmitigated rubbish, that it is not wonderful if the pretensions of any new aspirant be examined with considerable jealousy. The "Mortons of Bardom" albeit its author chooses to enter the lists with his vizor down, is not to be hastily dismissed—"abire ad plures" as the Romans used to say of their dead. It certainly

* *The Mortons of Bardom*. A Lancashire Tale. In Three Vols. (London: T. C. Newby.)

deserves some better fate, than to be classed with the numbers that fall stillborn from the press, for there are in it evidences of considerable power of observation, and much earnest thought and purpose. It was a great mistake to extend it to three volumes, for the plot is so slight in its texture, that it cannot bear such treatment, and we have consequently occasional digressions which might well have been spared. Still, despite some grave errors, the tale has real merit, and has certainly this great recommendation, that its moral tone is high, and that the author has not had recourse to any of the vulgar "sensational" expedients for the purpose of securing a factitious popularity.

We think we can hardly be wrong in saying that it is the first work of its author, and that he is a young man. If this be so, we can fairly say that it gives considerable promise of future excellence. A more extensive and varied acquaintance with men, a stern repression of all tendencies to the sentimental, a determination not to be tempted to utter his whole mind on every subject that may come across his path, the unsparing excision of all unnecessary scenes, and the compression of his tale into less compass, will greatly contribute to his success as a writer. His sympathies are manifestly with what is pure and generous and good, and his desire is to contribute something to the cause of progress. From the style of his references to Lancashire, where the scene of the story is laid, we should suppose that he is a Lancashire man, and one who has taken an active part in the electioneering struggles of that stirring county. No one, indeed, could have described the secret history of a contested election with such precision and lifelike force unless he had himself been an actor in some similar scenes. As he makes the Tories, with but one exception, unprincipled intriguers, and contrives to array all the youth, beauty, talent, and character in favour of Radical principles—even winning over the son and daughter of the only reputable Tory who appears on the stage—we may conclude what his own bias is. Still the book is not written with a political intent, and though, of course, good Conservatives will not be much pleased to find an unprincipled, speculative doctor, and a vindictive, selfish millowner, both broken down by intemperance and chargeable with dishonesty, exhibited as the leaders of their party in Bardom, and may not unreasonably complain that such a representation is one-sided and unfair, still there is nothing which need offend any except the most sensitive. We have had plenty of stories in which those who are ready to shout for "Church and King," and to maintain things as they are, are set forth as types of all possible excellences. This is a tale from an opposite point of view, where the positions are reversed. Of course, no wise man would accept either of them as telling the whole truth, and we are quite satisfied our author himself, who is anything but narrow, would be the very last to support such a view. There is indeed, one Tory manufacturer whose high-mindedness and generosity come out in striking contrast to the qualities of his meaner associates; and though, unquestionably, Radicalism has almost a monopoly of the virtues and honour so far as the characters of the tale are concerned, the tone of his writing throughout shows that the author is far from being the blind devotee of a party. As a matter of equity, and even interest, we should have preferred a better distribution of the parts. Perhaps the writer might point us to Robert Seaford, a character on whom he has evidently bestowed much pains, and in whom there are some very fine traits, as a Conservative of very high stamp, but he moves in too eccentric an orbit to admit of his being thus described with any propriety; and as a whole Radicalism is painted in too bright, Toryism in too dark a light.

The story is of the simplest character. The Liberal party at Bardom, being unable to agree in the selection of a candidate, and thrown into considerable perplexity by the fact that at a meeting of their committee an equal number of votes had been given to two of their local magnates, unanimously resolved, in accordance with a happy suggestion of their chairman, to invite Walter Morton, a young man of great ability and thorough loyalty to his party, of which, indeed, he appears to have been the pillar. Unfortunately, he was the nephew of another millowner, a stupid piece of unrelieved selfishness, who, for reasons of his own, was desirous to see the Tory candidate returned, and therefore quarrelled with his nephew, on whom he had a strong hold in consequence of certain pecuniary relations. On this the story turns. The election was carried by Walter; and his uncle, intensely exasperated, and driven to great necessity by the failure of a notable railway speculation, suddenly terminates his nephew's political and commercial career, by requiring the immediate payment of a large debt. How uprightly and nobly the young Radical member behaved to all with whom he was connected—

how gracefully he accepted his altered fortunes, and betook himself (the ordinary course for such characters in our novels at present) to Australia—how his uncle's devices were baffled, and his treachery detected by means of a faithful servant—and how, finally, every grievance was redressed, and all went merry as a marriage-bell, we leave our readers to discover for themselves.

Though the tale, generally, runs pleasantly along, we would, in the most friendly spirit, suggest to the writer that he has not been particularly happy in the selection of a subject. The differences of local politicians and the perplexities of those who embark in unsubstantial railway schemes will not have attractions for any great number of readers, even though they be blended with the ordinary complications of a love-tale. Besides, we doubt whether the incidents themselves are very probable. There are, no doubt, such speculators as Dr. Trimley, and in many respects the character is well drawn; but if there was adequate motive for him to pursue the mad course here described, it is not made sufficiently apparent. So far as we can see, success would have done very little to retrieve his own fortunes, while failure was not only remediless ruin, but indelible disgrace. We admit, however, the force of the passion by which he was possessed, and therefore would not insist on the objection. Much more decisively do we take exception to the probability of Walter Morton's conduct. That a young man of the business tact and ability ascribed to him should go on for years in utter ignorance of his own position is, to us, perfectly incredible. It may be said, indeed, that he confidently expected to be his uncle's heir, and therefore did not trouble himself as to any nominal obligation to him, but a blind reliance on such vague expectations, and the indulgence in a large expenditure all the time, is certainly not to be reconciled with the general idea given us of the young manufacturer. Still more improbable is the line of action taken by him when his difficulties developed themselves. He was a man of spirit, energy, and intellect, yet, without seeking proper legal advice, without going carefully through his accounts with his uncle, without, in short, taking the most ordinary precautions that would be taken by a sensible man, he resigns his seat, and throws up his business. We hardly think there are many Lancashire men who would act after this fashion; and though the author may deem it a grand display of chivalrous virtue, we think the virtue would have been none the less, had there been something more of that practical wisdom, vulgarly yclept common sense.

Job Fitton and his sister are two of the best characters of the book. They are good specimens of the best kind of Lancashire operatives. The struggles of Job, when his religious convictions and his loyalty to his master seemed to point in different directions, are very well told. We should have been quite as well pleased if there had not been so copious an introduction of the common Methodist phraseology. The author does not intend that it should foster an irreverent spirit, for he fully recognises the loftiness of Job's principles, and represents him as a character worthy of high esteem (take him, all in all, the best character of the book); but he may be quite sure that the tendency of such representation will be to expose to ridicule things too sacred to be the subject of a joke. On the whole, we congratulate the author on the success he has achieved, and shall be glad to meet him again in the same character.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Lectures on the Revelation of St. John. By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster, &c. Two Vols. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.) These lectures resemble in general plan those on the Epistle to the Philippians published by the author last year, and then reviewed by us. His expositions are based on an attempt to supply a literal representation of the idiom of the original text, and to render intelligible to an unlearned congregation the accuracies of the sacred language, so as to draw a full and clear meaning "from shades and turns and niceties of expression," [not always apparent in the Authorised Version. The author's interpretation of the Apocalypse is of a spiritual and practical character. The principles and main features of that interpretation have been adopted from, or greatly influenced by, the work of Hengstenberg—of whom it is said that he is "the human author to whom the lecturer owes most," and "without whom indeed he should probably not have undertaken" these lectures. There is no introductory exposition of the system pursued:—the author considering that for reader as much as writer such a system should be "an inference rather than a theory." Without supposing that the whole book can readily be made intelligible, he cannot allow that all but the first three chapters and the two last are, as is generally assumed, too mysterious for a

common Christian's use. His attitude towards the book is that of one who reverently listens, and diligently gathers up the fragments of truth that he has understood. No arbitrary or ingenious artifices are employed; but candour, truth, and devoutness are everywhere apparent. Clear insight, spiritual feeling, and sound wisdom are the elements of the preacher's strength. A few words may indicate his interpretation of difficult places. Of the trumpets he says—"The predictions of these two chapters, like those contained in the section of the seven seals, are manifold, not single, in their fulfilment. Wherever war has been employed, under God's overruling Providence, to humble pride, or to break up, as it has done again and again, overgrown and overbearing power, there have these chapters had an accomplishment again and again; and each separate accomplishment has been in its turn a prediction and prognostication of the greatest accomplishment and of the last. Those hordes of invading barbarians which broke up the monster empire of Rome, and out of whose conquests Modern Europe eventually grew, were one fulfilment—they were not the only fulfilment—of these prophecies. . . . When the mighty power of the French Empire at the beginning of this century was broke up by a coalition as of God's hosts mustering against human pride and human ambition, then there was a new fulfilment, itself prophetic of another and another. . . . The words of God are manifold in their application, because they deal not with instances only, but with principles." Again, Babylon the Great is Imperial Rome,—but, its tendencies and sins may be discerned perhaps in "our country, in our church, or in ourselves." The seventh head, that followed this power, "is a mere cluster of ten horns. The power which is to replace imperial Rome is a divided, not a concentrated force. Marvellous prediction! audacious were it not Divine! but not more marvellous in its peculiarity, not more bold in its positiveness, than true in its fulfilment, in the history of the past and in the circumstances of the present." But, "in so far as other powers, temporal or spiritual, have resembled or now resemble that mighty empire in any of its features of evil, in that same degree the prophecy starts forth again living and vocal against these." Dr. Vaughan takes the *Michael* who leads the war in heaven as a name for the Lord Jesus,—plausibly, but not convincingly. The *beast* rising out of the sea, which is "the symbol of the multitudes of nations," is "the power of this world"; and the *beast* rising out of the earth is "ungodly wisdom": but the only suggestion offered as to the "number of the beast" is, that it may be "that the '666, the thrice-repeated six, the reiteration of the half twelve, is itself the symbol of the world, as the full and perfect twelve is of the Church"—one of the most remote and unlikely suggestions, in our opinion, that has ever been hit upon. With the general exposition, and the deeply thoughtful and practical application of the book, we are, however, largely content: and we can commend the work to those who study the Apocalypse for the sake of edification only, as one with which no second work known to us can compare for interest, power, and profitableness.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The second and third volumes of Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" (Murray) are now published. The work is now complete.

Lord Amberley, Earl Russell's eldest son, is said to be the writer of the article on clerical subscription in the current number of the *North British Review*.

The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester have obtained permission to publish the whole of the speeches delivered by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in Great Britain.

Mr. George Augustus Sala goes out to America in the interests of the *Daily Telegraph*.

On Wednesday Mr. Murray's annual trade sale took place at the Albion Tavern, when about seventy of the leading booksellers of London sat down to dinner, and the following new works were sold:—Mr. Kirk's "History of Charles the Bold" was first offered, and 1,500 copies were freely taken, Mr. Mudie leading off with 750 copies for his library. Then followed 450 Mr. Gladstone's "Financial Statements"; 500 Dr. Hannah's "Bampton Lectures"; 900 Dr. Percy's "Metallurgy of Iron and Steel"; 800 "Lyell on the Antiquity of Man"; 10,000 Mr. Smiles's "Ironworkers and Toolmakers"; 900 "Handbooks to the Cathedrals"; 2,000 Mrs. Barbauld's "Hymns for Children"; 500 Milman's "Early Christianity"; 900 "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds"; 3,500 Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," Vols. II. and III.; 800 "Student's Manual of English Literature"; 500 Lord Houghton's "Poems." Of old-established works the following were sold:—10,000 of Mr. Murray's "Historical Manuals for Students"; 1,200 James's "Æsop's fables"; 3,200 "King Edward VI. Latin Grammar"; 7,000 "Little Arthur's England"; 700 Canon Stanley's "Sinai"; 4,000 Smith's "Latin Dictionaries"; 3,000 Smith's "Classical Dictionaries"; 7,500 Smith's "Greek and Latin School-books"; 5,000 Smith's "Smaller Histories"; 10,000 Mrs. Markham's "Histories"; 1,000 Smiles's "George Stephenson"; 4,200 Smiles's "Self Help"; 1,500 Hallam's Works; 1,000 Murray's "British Classics"; 500 Blunt's "Undesigned Coincidences"; 300 Canon Robertson's "Church History"; 900 Stanley's "Historical Lectures."

Miscellaneous News.

THE BURNING OF KAGOSIMA.—On the first Tuesday after Parliament meets Mr. Buxton will move the following resolutions:—"1. That this House views the burning of the town of Kagosima by Admiral Kuper with deep regret. 2. That the burning of the town was not justified by the instructions issued to Colonel Neale."

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The committee of this valuable institute have admitted sixty children each year for some time past; but as there is room in the building for 400, and only about 300 children there, they have determined to admit seventy during the ensuing year, in order to fill up the number as early as possible, not doubting that the public will enable them to do so by their increased contributions.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE STEAMER.—The Glasgow Emancipation Society has directed the attention of Earl Russell to a steamship which is fitting out at Glasgow for, it is suspected, the service of the Confederates, and requested the Government to prevent the vessel from leaving port until an investigation respecting her character and destination has been made. In reply, Earl Russell states that his attention "has already been directed to this matter."

THE BETHNAL-GREEN BOARD OF GUARDIANS have framed their indictment against Dr. Moore. The matter was referred to a committee, and they have drawn up a report to be forwarded to the Poor Law Board. In this report Dr. Moore is charged with a variety of offences. The Poor Law Board will probably order an inquiry into the charges. They have already ordered that an investigation shall be made into the conduct of Mr. Christie, the relieving officer of the board, in respect to the death of Mrs. Caroline James.

THE NEW BRONZE COINAGE.—Up to the present time old pence, halfpence, and farthings to the nominal value of 400,000*l.* have been returned to the Mint (chiefly from cities and large towns), and replaced with the new bronze coinage. The full amount of the old copper in circulation is supposed to have been about 750,000*l.* Vigorous efforts are now being made to get in the residue from villages, hamlets, and the more remote districts of the country. In the course of a short time the old coins will be declared illegal, and can only be taken at the price of old copper, which is now about 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.—The Rev. Arthur Hall, of Tottenham, lectured on Monday night, "On Volcanoes and Earthquakes," illustrated by diagrams. The Rev. J. B. French, of Richmond, introduced the lecturer, who was loudly applauded, not merely at the commencement, but throughout and at the conclusion of the lecture. Next Monday evening the Rev. Newman Hall will address the meeting on "A Visit to the Ice Valleys of Mont Blanc."

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE LORD CLYDE.—The Duke of Cambridge presided on Friday afternoon at a numerous and most influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen to promote the raising of a memorial to Lord Clyde. On the platform were the Earl de Grey and Ripon (Secretary for War), the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Ellenborough, Sir Charles Wood (Secretary for India), the Earl of Lucan, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord Stanley, Sir R. Murchison, Sir R. Hamilton, Sir R. Airey, &c. It was resolved that a statue to the deceased warrior should be erected in the metropolis, and that a general subscription should be invited.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—At the meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee on Monday, at Manchester, Mr. Farnall reported an increase of 211 paupers in the parochial unions of the cotton districts. The executive committee also reported to the General Relief Committee that they cannot rely upon the present amount of employment during the winter months, and that they expect to have increased claims upon the relief fund, arising from the diminution of work and the inclemency of the season. A table compiled by the hon. secretary of the Central Executive Committee shows that the distress in the cotton districts had up to Michaelmas last cost in relief 1,979,369*l.*, including the increased outlay of boards of guardians and the sums given from the local funds.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY DISCLOSURES.—Another illustration of the way in which some friendly societies, got up professedly for the benefit of the poor, are managed was brought to light on Saturday. A young man was brought before a magistrate charged with embezzling the funds he collected for the Royal Victoria Friendly Society, and was committed for trial. In the course of the examination it appeared that there are several such societies, which, like the Royal Victoria, allow their collectors twenty-five per cent. on their weekly collections, besides a salary of 6*s.* a-week, and that this society, though professing in one prospectus to have an assured fund of 20,000*l.*, and in another 2,500*l.* only, had in point of fact neither the one nor the other, their only bankers being the Post-office savings-bank.

NADAR'S GIANT BALLOON.—This balloon is now in the Crystal Palace, inflated with atmospheric air, and consequently partly suspended from the roof of the transept. In height it reaches nearly to the roof of the transept, while it extends to within a few feet of the galleries on each side of the transept. The car is placed on a raised platform. On entering it one is struck with its inviting appearance. We find a room in which the passengers are shielded from rough weather, while above there is a deck for

promenade and observation. The ground floor contains a cruciform passage and six divisions. At the one end there is a captain's cabin, with a bed and compartment for luggage underneath; and at the other, a cabin for passengers, with three beds, placed one above the other. In the remaining divisions there is a place for provisions, a photographic room, a printing-press, and lavatory. The car carries with it wheels and axles, for facility of returning, supposing a descent to take place far from a centre of population.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—There were in 1862 sixty-five railway accidents, classified as follows:—

Causes of Accidents.	To Passenger Trains.	To Goods Trains.
From collisions	27	7
From wrong points	5	0
From getting off rails	12	5
From breakage of axles, wheels, &c.	7	0
From boilers bursting	1	1
	52	13

It appears, however, that in the same year there were no less than 180,500,000 passengers upon our different lines of railway, that 2,533,993 passenger trains were run, and that they were supplemented by upwards of 1,600,000 goods trains. The fatal accidents to passengers which could not be avoided by any precaution on their part were twenty-six, or one in every 7,000,000, and the number of casualties to trains conveying passengers were fifty-two, or only one in every 50,000. It is true that nine other individuals fell victims to their own carelessness and obstinacy, and that in railway accidents, as upon the field of battle, the wounded are always enormously in excess of the killed.

Gleanings.

On Wednesday the hills of Arran were capped with snow.

In Theobald's-road a woman named Rogers has died from fright at finding a black beetle on her arm.

The children in the Anerley Industrial Schools have been alarmingly affected with ophthalmic disease.

A large number of football clubs have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of establishing uniformity in the rules of the game.

A gentleman, in advertising for a wife, says:—"It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competency sufficient to secure her against excessive grief, in case of accident occurring to her companion."

An American paper describes a fight in a church, service being actually interrupted by a Confederate demand for the surrender of certain Federals. There was resistance, and in the *mêlée* two men were killed and one wounded.

A Glasgow paper announces "for sale, by private bargain, the wonderful organ of James Watt, the illustrious inventor of steam, made by his own hands for his own amusement, in the city of Glasgow nearly 100 years ago."

A would-be agreeable, taking his seat between Madame de Staël and the reigning beauty of the day, said, "How happy I am to be thus seated between a wit and a beauty!"—"Yes," replied Madame de Staël, "and without possessing either."

A TOLERANT BOROUGH.—Mr. Doridant, of the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, has been elected Mayor of Folkestone. Folkestone has now the peculiar distinction of being represented by a Roman Catholic in her Protestant parish church, by a Jew in Parliament, and by a Frenchman as chief magistrate.

AWFUL IGNORANCE.—The details given by the recent Royal Commission regarding some of the trades not brought under the Factory Act are almost incredible. Here is the examination of a girl, Mary Ann Prancer, about fourteen years of age: "Works at lucifer-box making. Never was at school in her life." Does not know a letter. Never went to a church or chapel. Never heard of England, or London, or the sea, or ships. Never heard of God. Does not know whether it is better for her to be good or bad."

MR. SPURGEON ON FAINTING.—Speaking at New-castle-on-Tyne on Wednesday night, Mr. Spurgeon said a friend told him that there were certain young ladies in his church who were in the habit of fainting, and had to be taken out. (Laughter.) He did not know who were the persons who took them out, but so it was. On Sunday night No. 3 of them had gone off, and I said, "My friends,—it is wrong, I know. It is a great pleasure for you to faint, but still I think you are doing so at the expense of solemnity of worship; so be kind enough to allow me to express an opinion that the word 'faint' in your cases should generally be spelt 'feint.'" (Laughter.) There was no more interruption. (Applause.)

HER MAJESTY AND THE USE OF TOBACCO.—It may be interesting to the public in general, and more especially to the smoking section, to learn that the use of tobacco for smoking purposes within the precincts of Windsor Castle has been prohibited by the express command of her Majesty the Queen. Cards, neatly framed and glazed, requesting that gentlemen will not smoke in the castle, have been hung in the private rooms of the lords-in-waiting and equerries of the Royal suite, and even in the rooms which, in the York Tower, are being fitted up for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The servants and workmen of the castle are also prohibited from smoking in the castle by command of her Majesty.

A QUEER MISTAKE.—Under this heading the *Greenock Advertiser* narrates the following story:—"A couple of gentlemen from the other side of the

Border, wishing to see the form of Presbyterian worship, and also to visit a church where they could have the liberty of a pew, stepped into one of the U. P. churches in Greenock on Sabbath last, and asked the church officer—"Is this a free church?"—meaning, doubtless, one where certain pews are set apart gratuitously for public use. The Celtic guardian, thinking the epithet 'free' applied to another religious denomination, answered—"No; U. P." (pronouncing the latter consonant 'pay'). One of the Southerners instantly produced a half-crown and the other a shilling, and asked what was the regular charge, when 'Black Bonnet' hurriedly showed them into a pew, telling them in a whisper to keep their bawbees to themselves. It is difficult to say whether the strangers or the beadle were the more astonished during the brief colloquy."

A PARLIAMENT AT PLAY.—On the evening before the recent prorogation the Canadian Legislative Assembly was waiting to receive messages from the Legislative Council, as our own House of Commons often waits on similar occasions. The papers state that the leisure intervals were spent in vocal performances of various kinds. At the conclusion of one of the songs, Mr. Rymal advanced to the front, and making his best bow, said,—"Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you, on behalf of the management, for your attendance during the session. This is our last evening; but in bidding you farewell I can assure you that we shall ever retain a grateful remembrance of your kind patronage and support. ('Hear, hear, and much applause.') We shall return in the month of January or February with a change of programme, and probably with a change in the company." (Laughter.) The *Toronto Leader* says that Mr. Rymal, if good for little else in a Parliamentary sense, was concerned in several good jokes in the course of the session.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

WILKINSON.—Nov. 3, at Sussex-villa, Taunton, the wife of the Rev. S. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

RAFFLES.—Nov. 4, at Sunnyside, Prince's-park, Mrs. Winter Raffles, of a daughter.

WADLAND.—Nov. 10, at Hexham, the wife of the Rev. John Wadland, B.A., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

POPE-KITELEE.—Oct. 28, at John-street Chapel, by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, Mr. Henry Carey Pope, of Tring, Herts, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Kitelee, Esq., of Everett-street, Russell-square. No cards.

BUCHANAN-WELLS.—Oct. 29, by special licence, at Union Chapel, Parish-street, St. John's, Southwark, by the Rev. James Frame, minister, John Buchanan, Esq., of Gairdrew, Drymen, Stirlingshire, N.B., to Miss Martha Wells, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Wells, of Crimscoot-street, Bermondsey.

REES-GARDNER.—Nov. 3, at South-parade Chapel, Tenby, by the Rev. J. R. Jenkins, Mr. James Rees, to Anna Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. J. M. Gardner, of London.

FISHER—GARNHAM.—Nov. 4, at the Baptist Chapel, Claxton, by Mr. D. Pegg, Mr. Francis Fisher, late of Brooke, to Miss Elizabeth Garnham, of Thurton, Norfolk.

SYDDALL—GRUNDY.—Nov. 8, at the Independent Chapel, Little Lever, by the Rev. E. Pickford, Squire Syddall, to Elizabeth Grundy, both of Little Lever.

SUMMERGILL—HOWARD.—Nov. 10, at the Baptist Chapel, Barnsley, by the Rev. J. Compton, Mr. Richard Summergill, Barnsley, to Emma, daughter of the late Mr. John Howard Sheffield.

MORTLOCK—WEDD.—Nov. 10, at the Independent Chapel, Belthorn, by the Rev. J. H. Unwin, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Simeon Mortlock, Esq., corn-merchant, of Mel-dreth, Cambs., to Miss Sarah Wedd, of Melbourn, same county.

THOMAS—SHARP.—Nov. 11, at the Baptist Chapel, Westgate, Bradford, by the Rev. Henry Dowson, Stephen George, eldest son of George Thomas, Esq., York, to Hannah Martha, only daughter of Mr. John Sharp, of Bradford.

BARRACLOUGH—HARDAKER.—Nov. 11, at Sion Chapel, Bridge-street, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Benj. BarracloUGH, of Shelf, to Mrs. Ann Hardaker, of North Bierley.

WALKER—ROBERTSON.—Nov. 12, at 38, Lansdowne-crescent, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Eadie, assisted by the Rev. J. Dobie, Peter Walker, Esq., of that city, to Jessie Sutherland, daughter of the late Dr. Jas. Robertson, of Shamrock-street United Presbyterian Church.

HUME—IRVINE.—Nov. 13, at Teviot-crescent, by the Rev. Robert Rutherford, Mountain Cross, Mr. John Hume, Leith, to Margerie Donaldson, eldest daughter of Mr. Irvine, National Savings'-bank, Hawick.

DEATHS.

CAMPLIN.—Nov. 3, at Hastings, Dr. Camplin, late of Finsbury-square. A large circle of endeared friends will miss a valued companion, and Methodism will lose one of its best members.

M'CAUL.—Nov. 13, in his sixty-fifth year, the Rev. Alexander M'Caule, D.D., rector of St. Magnus the Martyr. Dr. M'Caule was an eminent Hebrew scholar, Professor of Divinity in King's College, London, and author of numerous theological publications directed more especially against recent forms of doubt.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.—How many suffer from disease for which, through bashfulness, no relief is sought till their strength of constitution is sapped! The headache, deranged digestion, and dull pains in the back and loins attendant on these maladies may be safely and permanently cured if the system be regulated by these celebrated pills. All diseases affecting the lower bowels, which are so troublesome and so weakening, may thus be cured without consultations and without vexing explanations. The pills are equally suitable to the young, the middle-aged, and the old—at all ages and in any climate. Full instructions for their use accompany each packet of these medicaments.—[Advt.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.

There was only a short supply of English wheat on offer this morning, but the arrivals from abroad during the past week have been to a fair extent. The wheat trade maintained the improved tone of last week, and the English supply sold readily at the rates of this day week. Foreign wheat was held with firmness, and prime samples of Russian realised a slight advance on the quotations of Monday last. The flour trade was steady, at last week's rates. Beans and peas supported previous value. Malting barley was at previous prices; other

descriptions were without activity. Of oats arrivals continue to be liberal and the business done was to a fair extent, and good conditioned parcels were 6d per qr dearer. Cargoes for orders on the coast are small, and the sales effected are at previous prices for all articles.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 5d to 6½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

The supply of foreign beasts and sheep on sale in the market to-day was only moderate. The general condition of the beasts was by no means first-rate. The quality of the sheep and calves, however, was good. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were moderately extensive, as also were those from Ireland and Scotland; but their general quality was by no means first-rate, if we except those from Scotland, which were remarkably good. All prime breeds commanded a steady sale, at the prices of last week. The general top figure was 5s per sibs. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, the currencies had a drooping tendency, and a total clearance was not effected. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 2,200 shorthorns, &c.; from Norfolk, 11 Scots; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; from Scotland, 99 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 900 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was only moderate; but the quality of most breeds was prime. The best Downs, half-breeds, and Lincolns changed hands freely, at full prices—the top figure being 5s 3d per sibs; but inferior sheep were a dull inquiry, at in some instances a decline in the quotations of 2d per sibs. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—were in sluggish request, at about stationary prices. The top prices was 4s 3d per sibs. The pork trade was heavy, at barely late rates.

Per sibs, to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	3	8	
Second quality	3	10	4	4	
Prime large oxen	4	6	4	10	
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	5	0	
Coarse inf. sheep	3	10	4	2	
Second quality	4	4	4	8	
Pr. coarse woolled	4	10	5	4	
Stokling calves	12s	to 20s.	Quarter-oldstore pigs	30s	to 35s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 16.

Fair average supplies of town and country-killed meat are on sale at these markets to-day. Generally speaking, the trade rules firm at quite previous rates. The quantity of prime beef on offer is by no means extensive.

Per sibs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2	10	to 3	0	
Middling ditto	3	2	3	6	
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	
Large pork	3	6	4	0	
			Small pork	4	2
			Inf. mutton	3	6
			Middling ditto	3	10
			Prime ditto	4	4
			Veal	3	6

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Nov. 17.

TEA.—The amount of business done has been very limited, and the few dealings entered into have been at about the same prices as last week.

SUGAR.—The inquiry has been but to a moderate extent, although previous quotations are maintained for good and fine grocery qualities of West India. In the refined market no material change can be reported.

COFFEE.—The demand in this market for colonial descriptions has been rather inactive, and previous quotations have been about maintained.

RICE.—Business has been but to a limited extent; late prices are supported.

SALTSTRE.—There has been rather more inquiry, and holders have in some measure given way, quotations being about 3d to 6d per cwt lower.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,836 firkins butter, and 2,593 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,340 casks butter, and 473 bales and 76 boxes of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very stiff, and a good amount of business was transacted at advancing rates; the market closed very firm, at 3s to 4s advance on the quotations of this day week. Foreign sold well, some descriptions 2s dearer. The bacon market ruled very steady, sales of best Waterford made 50s on board, and in proportion landed.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 16.—Fair supplies of home-grown potatoes continue on sale at these markets. For most qualities there is a steady demand, and for good and fine produce somewhat improved rates have been obtained. The arrivals from foreign ports are extremely small. Yorkshire Regents 70s to 85s, ditto Flukes 95s to 110s, Kent and Essex Regents 60s to 85s, ditto Flukes 90s to 110s, ditto Rocks 50s to 60s, Perth, Forfar, and Fifeshire Regents 75s to 80s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 16.—Since our last report there has been a full average business doing in all kinds of English wool, at extreme quotations. The supplies on offer are only moderate, and stocks in the hands of the manufacturers are somewhat limited for the time of year. For export to the continent very little is doing.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Nov. 14.—A fair business is passing in flax. Riga is quoted at 5½ to 6½, St. Petersburg 4½ to 5½, and Egyptian 2½ to 3½ per ton. The demand for hemp is steady, at 3½ to 4½ per ton for clean Russian. Fine jute is firm, at extreme rates; but inferior qualities are less active. Coir goods are steady in price.

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 16.—The trade for agricultural seeds keeps nominally the same as last week, with but little passing. Canaryseed, with a fair demand, is without change in values.

OIL, Monday, Nov. 16.—The business passing in linseed oil is dull, at 4½ to 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape and common fish oils are very firm, at fully previous rates. Other descriptions move off slowly, at about previous quotations. Turpentine is dull, at 6½ to 7s per cwt on the spot. Archangel tar is worth 25s per barrel. American refined petroleum commands 2s per gallon.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 16.—Market heavy, at last day's rates. Huttons 20, East Hartlepool 20s, Haswell 20s, Hartlepool 19s 6d, Hough Hall 18s 6d, Riddell's 17s 6d, Wyham 17s 6d, South Kellie 18s 6d, Gosforth 17s 6d, Hartley's 15s 9d, Norton anthracite 22s, Tanfield 15s 3d.—Fresh arrivals, 84; left, 20.—Total, 104.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 16.—The tallow trade is firm to-day, at full quotations. P.Y.C. is quoted at 43s 6d per cwt on the spot, and 44s 3d for January to March deliveries. Advances from St. Petersburg state that the navigation will close with about 12,000 casks on the wharf. Town tallow is selling at 42s 6d per cwt net cash. Rough fat commands 2s 2½d per sibs.

Advertisements.

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TEETH!



TEETH!

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

OSTEO EIDON (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent). Artificial Teeth, from One Tooth to a complete Set, without pain or extracting Stumps, at half the usual charges, by

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS
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27 HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE;
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134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and
65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

References to Patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis or free by post. Diploma, 1815. One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting Invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either Establishment.

All Letters and Appointments receive prompt attention.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

MESSRS. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street (Established 1820), direct attention to a new and patented improvement in Artificial Teeth, by which a GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE is substituted for the metal and soft-absorbing agents generally used. By this system all Stumps and Loose Teeth are carefully protected, avoiding extraction or any painful operation. They are self-adhesive, defy detection, and insure an amount of comfort hitherto unattainable without the use of metal and unsightly ligatures. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENKENS, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gilllingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This real disfigurement! female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gilllingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gilllingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

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